The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Interesting Testimony in the Case of State Senator Wood.

General Sickles Gives the Details of the Raid on Jay Gould's Camp.

The Insurance Investigation Turning in Favor of Miller.

Terrible Scene in a Public Hall at Newark.

Wholesale Indictment of Officials on Staten Island.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF SENATOR WOOD.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The testimony in the case of Senator James Wood, a member of the New York Senate from Livingston County, taken before an Investigating Committee, is published, and occupies ten columns. The most interesting portion is the evidence given by W. M. Tweed and Jay Gould. The latter testifies that he sent $5,000 to Livingston County to defeat Wood's re-election, considering him hostile to the Erie management, but Wood was nominated and elected, and, as Chairman of an important Committee, soon let Gould and Tweed hear from him. Wood has long been associated with a man named Chamberlain, in law partnership. He sent Chamberlain to Tweed, asking Tweed to help him in introducing a new patent for rectifying whiskey. Tweed was not favorably impressed with the patent, but agreed to lend Senator Wood $15,000, with no security but Wood's notes. Tweed testifies that he knew little of Wood's means; has never pressed Wood to pay the note, and does not intend to press him now. Chamberlain also called on Jay Gould to take an interest in the patent, but Gould preferred to deal with Wood himself. Wood accordingly called on Gould, at the Grand Opera House. Gould did not want to know anything about whiskey inventions, but offered to loan Wood personally $10,000 on his simple note. Wood accepted, of course, and received $5,000 then and there, in currency. When asked how this happened, Gould said he was accustomed to pay many bills in currency at the Erie offices, to save the trouble of bank identification. He may, however, have preferred not to commit this transaction to paper. Gould testified that he was not in the habit of loaning money thus, except to his friends, and was considerably perplexed when asked why, if Wood was his friend, he had previously spent $5,000 to defeat his nomination. Wood has never refunded any part of this $10,000 loan, though paying a few instalments of interest. His rectifying enterprise has not flourished, but Tweed and Gould have given him all desired intelligence on his notes. Tweed, Gould, Walter Roche, and Barber, chief of the Albany lobby, all swear, point-blank, they know of no sums of money paid to last year's notably corrupt New York Legislature. Roche alone admitted that he had heard of a private list of purchased Senators, but had never seen it. Wood has not resigned yet, and the Legislature has taken no action regarding him. Albany letters say he is looking pale and haggard, and yesterday he almost fell over in a fit, when Senator Chatfield, also from the Livingston District, and sitting behind him in the chamber, introduced, without notice to any one, a resolution for Wood's expulsion. The Senate was shocked at what is called this brutality, and laid Chatfield's resolution on the table. Chatfield is known as the most pious member of the Senate, an intimate friend of Woodruff, and also of Gould's Erie management. Before departing from home for Albany he requested the prayers of his constituents, to enable him to resist corruption. When the report was made exposing Wood's $20,000 loans he moved on his own hook, and asked that his bosom friend might be kicked out incontinently. The Senate, however, feels more deliberate, and the probability is that Wood will resign.

THE RAID ON ERIE.

The management of the recent raid on Erie is now imputed to General Sickles, and he has been explaining his work of preparation to reporters. After the downfall of Tammany, he thought the moment for action had arrived. He left Spain last December, and met the foreign Erie stockholders in Paris. "On reaching Washington," he says, "I laid the matter before the President, stating the importance of its relations to the national credit, and all American enterprises requiring capital from Europe. I told him of the constant mortification every American Minister was compelled to feel at the reproaches constantly thrown in his face about New York legislative corruption, and that three-fourths of the renown gained by the rebellion has since been discounted by these phases in our politics. I had heard of the Tammany and Erie frauds in Italy, France, on the Rhine, London, and Madrid. I asked the President, therefore, to let me stay in America three months to unset the Erie ring and put it in honest hands. The President said: 'Try it. You can have three months.' He also promised me all the help he could give consistently, and without it I could not have succeeded. The work has been accomplished in the three months, with 12 days to spare. I selected every one of the new Directors, but never said anything about the Atlantic & Great Western to any of them. To-day I received a letter from Mr. McHenry, of the Atlantic & Great Western, remarking that he has more faith in his road than in Erie, and would not accept a consolidation on any terms Erie could offer. The morning after the new Board was elected we found, in spite of our caution to the police, the Erie offices in possession of Lynch and his force, and the lives of Archer and subordinates would not have been worth a straw had not Archer, alarmed by the favoritism of the police, sent for a large force of trusty expressmen, who protected him and his authority. Lynch's Railway Police is another phase of the infamous government which has ruled the State for the last three years. The ring magnates obtained an act of the Legislature authorizing the railroad to maintain a police force. I would recommend the repeal of this law to those interested in the reform of the City Government."

TERRIBLE SCENE IN NEWARK.

Prof. Hager, of the Great Republic Allegory, gave an entertainment at Newark, last night, for the benefit of the Aged Woman's Home. At the close of the first part, when the Southern States needs, a young Miss representing Georgia stepped two near the footlights, and in an instant her gauze dress was in flames. Josie Coates, aged 14, ran twice across the stage, enveloped in flames, until a man in the audience leaped on the stage and extinguished them with his coat. Miss Coates was taken home, but it is feared her injuries are fatal, as she is badly burned from head to foot. Miss Hattie Lyon, aged 16, was saved by her sister throwing a water-proof cloak around her burning dress. Her injuries are not dangerous. The rest of the multitude of girls rushed from the stage in terror, and shrieking.

THE MILLER INVESTIGATION.

The investigation stirred up by the New York Times into the official conduct of the State Insurance Superintendent, George W. Miller, has taken a decided turn in Miller's favor. The recent evidence of Augustus St. Clair, formerly a reporter on the Times, was successfully reviewed by the Times, which also deprecated St. Clair's credibility when on the witness' stand. The managing editor of the Times declined to reveal the name of the author of the slashing editorials against Miller, but the man himself turned up to-day, in the person of F. W. Ballard, who, for some mysterious reason, is known about the Times office under an assumed name. His retaliating testimony this afternoon was as follows:

I am connected with the insurance business. I wrote articles for the New York Times in 1870 and 1871. I am the author of some articles in the Times entitled "Miller's Pet Lambs," "Superintendent Miller's Extortions," "Miller's Progress," "Those Who Did Not Endorse Miller," "The Insurance Investigation," "The Insurance Report," "How Not To Do It," etc. Since I have read the testimony, I have altered my mind. These articles were written, as I thought, in discharging a public duty, and I thoroughly believed to be true what I wrote. My name in the Times office is F. W. Brownlee. I felt it my duty to come forward and make these statements. I am sorry for what I wrote. I believe that none of my charges have been substantiated.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

The stock market continues feverish on Erie at 41@42. The great break in Panama from 100 to 95 was a general surprise. The money market closed at 7 currency. Gold remains dull at 110½@110¾. Government bonds closed strong. Foreign exchange was dull and heavy at 109@109½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Stock, 91@92; land grants, 82@83; incomes, 82@84.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in limited request, and under free arrival low and medium grades are lower. No inquiry of moment for wheat, unfavorable Liverpool news checking inquiry. The price of spring is nominal. The market closes inactive. Corn is dull and lower, closing quiet.

PORK.

The demand for pork is moderate, and the market is weak, under free offerings.

To the Associated Press.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUIT.

NEW YORK, March 16.—In the suit of Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in which an injunction was asked restraining the company from using its reserve funds in speculating, testimony was taken to-day before the referee, showing that Samuel W. Harned, who impeached the character of Challis, was himself unworthy of belief. W. H. Russell, J. E. Stokes, J. B. Fairchild, J. J. Anderson Robert B. Bratten and L. M. Lawson, mostly of Kansas, testified to the good character of Challis. Alfred E. Stockwell, President of the Company, denied having loaned the money of the Company at usurious interest, or used it in speculation.

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day heard the testimony of Wm. M. Tweed and James H. Coleman concerning the charges against Judge Barnard. One of the charges presented against Judge Barnard relates to the appointment of a Receiver in a case in 1867. The defense contend that the charge should not be entertained, as the time goes back to his former term of office. This point is very important, and will be hereafter decided. Jay Gould, in his testimony last evening, said that in 1868 he saw President Grant and Judge Barnard at the play of "Twelve Temptations," and had seen the President in a box with Fisk. Different bankers of the city have been requested to furnish any accounts they have had with Cardozo, Barnard and a number of others.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The jury disagreed in the suit of Chenevieres against the Staten Island Ferry Company, for damages by the Westfield explosion. The Sheriff, at the request of the Directors of the Company, has allowed the Staten Island ferryboats to run until Monday, when, if the claims of the sufferers by the explosion are not paid, an attachment will be reissued.

INDICTMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The Grand Jury for Staten Island have indicted eight Justices of the Peace, four Commissioners of Highways, and others, on charges of having testified to false bills against the county.

IN THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

to-day, F. W. Ballard testified that he was the author of the articles appearing in the Times against Superintendent Miller. Ballard has been a reporter of Browning in the Times. He is now satisfied that charges were unfounded, though he believed them when they were written.

THE FORGER PETTUS

was extradited to Massachusetts to-day, Judge Cardozo refusing further delay.

LEET & STOCKING.

There is much complaint among the merchants at the failure of Collector Arthur's Custom House to inaugurate the needed reform in the General Order business. The World says that Leet & Stocking pay expert a better around in several shipping companies, addressed to the Collector, which recommended that firm and their warehouses. The conference for Leet & Stocking in this business, as an inducement to get signatures, represented that the Collector would consider it in favor to have the letter signed, and that the signers would lose nothing thereby.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

About sixty thousand men will join in the procession on St. Patrick's Day, and fifty bands of music, while the military will number 6,000.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

The Coroner's Jury, to-day, rendered a verdict that George Lavery murdered Detective Lambrecht.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The jury in the Jumel will case reported no possibility of agreeing, and were discharged. It is understood they stood eight for plaintiff, and three for defendant.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Italian Consul at Boston has received a letter from Madam Ristori, in which she thus describes her recent railroad misfortune:

I was invited by a society of Florence to give "Mary Stuart" and "Marie Antoinette" for the benefit of an unfortunate institution. With my husband and children I left by the express train at 3 in the morning. At 5:30 we were aroused from our slumbers by a tremendous shock, and were thrown about in one compartment as if we were so many gum elastic balls, and crying in vain for aid. All at once everything was broken into the smallest pieces, and myself and husband were thrown upon the stony road, near the engine, which had been thrown from the track and upset, and which not only enveloped us in thick smoke, but threatened to tear us to pieces by its explosion. The noise was the great that we were unable to hear the cries of Bianca, who was left in the compartment, among the splinters, miraculously saved from injury. We were in utter darkness, and this added to the distress of our situation. George, in order to let us sleep more easily, had gone, with a friend of ours, into another car. In vain we called for him; there was no answer. Those minutes of anguish and anxiety are to be compared only to the last moments of a man condemned to death. Finally, fortunately, his car was also gloriously overturned, and, though it was impossible for him to extricate himself to come to our aid, yet I give a thousand thanks to the Almighty that he, as well as Bianca, was saved. Julian was wounded in the head, but, owing to the large quantity of blood that he lost, is now quite well. I had fractured the cap of my left knee. It was a happy thing that the tendons and other nerves were not fractured, for I would have been laid up for two months, instead of which I was confined for only fifteen days, with splints and bandages.

ROME, March 16.—Prince Napoleon, who is now in this city, had an interview to-day with His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel.

AFRICA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A correspondent recently returned to England from the Cape has diamond fields gives the following account: During the spring this year the value of the stones discovered did not exceed £25,000 per month, while at various camps no less than 30,000 people were engaged in digging or supplying the wants of diggers. Since then, however, the supply has been nearly trifling, owing to the discovery of a small field of extraordinary richness. Nearly four-fifths of the whole amount of diamonds come from a little hillock of only twenty acres extent, to which half the mining population has flocked.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 16.—Chochin, Prefect of the Department of the Seine et Oise, is dead.

Crerier has challenged M. Boisset to fight a duel.

A despatch from Cannes announces the death, in that town, of George Eustis, formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana, and later a Private Secretary to Slidell, when he was Confederate Commissioner to France.

The Assembly Committee will submit a report to the Assembly recommending that Marshal Bazaine be court-martialled for his surrender of Metz.

The Commission of Pardons having rejected the appeals of Ficer, Quested, and Ouard, the three Communists who were convicted of murdering hostages, they were shot this morning, at Satory.

Thiers, at a reception yesterday, spoke upon the Roman question. In his remarks he maintained that Catholicism is a tradition and an element of strength to France.

Duc de Grammont has issued a pamphlet reviewing the recent attempt to restore Henry V. to Germany, and showing that Bismarck had determined on going to war.

The Assembly Committee on the defense of Paris condemn the present system of fortifications around the city. The Government has received to fortify the points occupied by the Germans during the siege of the capital.

At the session of the Assembly to-day Thiers, in a speech, insisted that the Committee on the Budget should promptly decide on the question of new taxation. The delay of the Committee in making their report was paralyzing to the Government and trade of the country. Thiers also presented a definite proposal of the Government for raising 80,000,000 francs by taxation of textiles, and 55,000,000 francs on other raw materials. The proposal of the Government gave rise to a warm debate.

The National Assembly to-day rejected the resolution proposing a reduction in the allowances of President Thiers. It was proposed to reduce the amount by one-tenth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.—A telegram from Valetta, Malta, reports that the British iron-plated man-of-war Lord Clyde, 25 guns and 4,067 tons is ashore in the Mediterranean. The naval authorities at Valetta will send assistance to the Lord Clyde.

Marquis Cadorna, Italian Minister to England, denies that he intends to resign and return to Italy.

It is reported that England and Uruguay have come to an open rupture, and that all friendly relations between them have ceased.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special from Matamoras says: General Mejia, the Mexican Minister of War, telegraphs of the recaptures of Zacatecas, from the City of Mexico, on the 4th. He had received an official telegram from General Rocha, dated in Zacatecas. On approaching the city, Rocha encountered the rebels, under Trevino on the hills in the vicinity. He attacked immediately and routed them, capturing all their infantry, artillery, and trains with great numbers of prisoners. The cavalry alone escaped, and Government horsemen were in pursuit.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANNA, March 16.—Domingo Giral, whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, and Doctor Howard, left yesterday for Ceuta, a Spanish penal settlement on the west coast of Africa.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Archbishop of Cologne has formally excommunicated Professors Bilgen, Knoedtgen, and Rush, of the University of Bonn, for their rejection of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 16.—The Duke de Montpensier refuses to become a candidate for the Cortes at the forthcoming election.

The Redistricting Question at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Counsel for plaintiff in the petition for an injunction in the matter of redistricting the city into wards, applied before Judge Cox, of the Common Pleas, to-day, for an attachment against the Redistricting Committee and City Clerk for contempt, and for a rule against the Mayor to show cause why he should not be attached for disobedience to the injunction of Judge Cox in issuing his proclamation naming the boundaries of the new wards and other wards of the Commissioners. The fact was telegraphed that the Deputy Sheriff could not find the Mayor last Thursday, and so did not serve the injunction. Judge Cox refused to grant an attachment, as petitioned, against the Clerk and Commissioners, but grants a rule against the Clerk, Commissioners and Mayor to appear on Monday morning, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. Knotty questions of law seem to be involved in this matter, and such as good lawyers differ upon.

POLITICAL.

Indignation Among Colored Republicans at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The *Picayune* says: "The news of the appointment of Wm. G. Farrer as Surveyor of Customs, vice Longstreet, has fallen like a bombshell among the ranks of the colored Republicans here. Senator Ingraham and Representatives Burch and Lost have gone to Washington to protest against the imposition of another carpet-bagger upon Louisiana. The feeling among colored Republicans at the appointment is, if possible, more bitter because they have been led to believe that the corrupt institution known as carpet-baggism was dead, and had shocked and effete the bone of contention ironically known as the State of Louisiana. The selection of Farrer is regarded as a party insult to the whole people, and is asserted that he resides with his family in Lowell, Mass.; that his residence in New Orleans has been little more than nominal, and that since the spring of 1869 he has not, till a few weeks ago, put in an appearance in his so-called adopted home."

The Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, has arrived here last night to consult with the leaders of the Liberal movement in regard to the May Convention. In an interview with a reporter he named Garfield, of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, as the two men who, of the members of the House who were known to be secretly in sympathy with the anti-Grant movement in the Republican party, stood the strongest in his first choice for the Presidency, but that the convention here will probably decide on Davis.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Charles Sumner has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention, and proceed over its deliberations.

A special to a Grant organ in the West says: "Senator Schurz asserted this morning that he knew Mr. Sumner would not preside at that Convention, and did not expect to take any part in it."

Horace Greeley, in an editorial on the Cincinnati Convention, says that if free trade is to be made a plank in the platform, he asks to be counted out. All he asks is that there be left a freedom to all classes on economical questions.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle*, this morning, publishes a denial, which it says is upon authority of Senator Sumner, to the effect that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, and that, with his present opinions, he will decline to deanything of the kind.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Inquiry having been made concerning the views of Messrs. Dawes and Garfield in respect to the Cincinnati Convention, it is ascertained that Mr. Dawes, to-day, said to a Senator that while he had no political sympathy with the minority Republicans in the Senate, the course of the majority toward them concerning the investigation of alleged abuses had excited his personal sympathy.

Garfield said that, while not aware that he had said anything that could be construed into hostility towards General Grant, he, like Mr. Dawes, had been always in favor of an investigation of charges against public officers.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The *Times and Chronicle*, in an interview with Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, makes that Senator express the belief that Davis will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in May; also, a preference for Trumbull. The Senator is represented as saying that Chief Justice Mason and Governor Butler, of Nebraska, are in sympathy with this Convention, that Senator Logan is counted on, and that positive assurances have been received that Voorhees and Hendricks, of Indiana, will co-operate with and support the movement. He says, further, that there are assurances of large colored delegations from the South. The Senator left to-day for home. He received quite a number of calls while here.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Evening Post* editorially says: the name of Sumner will give character to the Cincinnati Convention, and it trusts the meeting in that city will be the most influential popular gathering of the year, and that its course will be such as to determine the success of the Republican party.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Central Republican Committee.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Massachusetts State Central Committee to-day fixed upon April 10, as the time for and the time and place for holding the State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. It was voted to invite Senator Wilson to preside.

Municipal Election at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., March 16.—Charles M. Reed, son of the late General Charles M. Reed, was elected Mayor of this city, yesterday, without opposition. Mr. Reed is the representative of an estate of several millions, and pledges himself to use his influence and means to facilitate direct railroad communication to the oil and coal regions, and to develop the manufacturing interests of the city. The Anti-Erie tickets in the several wards were elected by large majorities.

Railway Accidents.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16.—This morning a train was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The smoking car went down an embankment fifteen feet, and twenty persons in it were more or less injured, but probably not fatally.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 16.—An accident occurred to the up-train on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway, near the Union Pacific Junction, yesterday. The ladies' car was thrown from the track, and rolled over the embankment. One lady, whose name is not given, was fatally injured. Several other passengers received slight injuries.

MARRIED.

WORTHING—DECOURCEY—In this city, March 5, at the residence of C. C. Dana, 338 Fulton-st., by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, assisted by Rev. Second Baptist Church, Mr. James M. Worthing and Miss Nellie DeCourcey both of Chicago.

DIED.

BURLING—On the morning of the 16th inst. at 9 o'clock, Mary J. Burling, of rheumatic fever.

Funeral at 631 South Clark-st., at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day.

Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

SLATER—Ann, wife of Henry Slater, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at 1377 State-st., Monday, 2 p. m. Friends invited to attend.

HARDENBERGH—March 15, Anna M., daughter of Edwin H. and Florence A. Hardenbergh, aged 1 month and 3 days.

Funeral, to-day, from the house 787 West Washington-st., at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited.

REMINGWAY—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. M. A. Hemingway, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at 3074 West Lake-st., at 2½ p. m. to-day. Friends are invited.

GRAY—On March 15, at 11 o'clock, aged 4 years and 10 months, James Gray, son of Peter Gray.

Funeral from his father's house, No. 14 West Seventeenth-st., at 10 a. m. on Sunday the 17th inst. Friends are invited to attend.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

HIGHLAND GUARD, ATTENTION.

A meeting of the Highland Guard will be held at the store of A. B. Nelson, No. 29 South Clinton-st., on Wednesday evening, March 20, to arrange for the second annual reunion.

D. F. BRENNAN, Secretary.

The Kansas Pacific Soldiers' and Sailors' Colony

Will meet at the German Gardens, west Madison-st., on Friday and Saturday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of Vice President, W. S. WINBURN.

A. P. A.

The members of Garfield City Lodge No. 7, American Protestant Association, are notified to attend a special meeting on Wednesday, the 20th, at 7:30, at their Hall, cor. Eighteenth and Clark-sts. By order of the W. M.

JAMES ECCLES, T.

SILKS.

JUST OPENED.

800 pieces Black and Colored

LYONS DRESS SILKS.

Buyers can save one third their money and get the best goods made. Also 200 cases assorted, STAPLE DRY GOODS, just received, at very low prices. Genuine "BONNAT" SILKS, selling for $2 and $2.25 per yard.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

Retail Stores, 290 West Madison-st., and 323 to 327 State-st.

SHIP GOODS

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

CORDAGE AND TWINES,

TACKLE BLOCKS, AWNINGS,

SAILS, AND DUCK.

284 and 286 South Water-st., near Lake

STORAGE.

THE MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO

WILL SAVE

Time, Rent, Labor, and Cartage,

By storing or taking a section in the

Burlington Warehouses,

Connecting with all Railroads entering city.

Insurance, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 per ct.

STATE and SIXTEENTH-STS.

CHICAGO DIRECTORY

EDWARDS'

NEW DIRECTORY

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Everybody.

The canvassing, compiling, printing, and publishing of the Directory for a city of the size of Chicago, is a difficult, expensive, and complicated, undertaking at best; but to make the effort at this time, when there are over 300,000 people here whose names, business and residences are to be ascertained, and confused, is doubly difficult. Thousands are now in buildings which will soon be torn down and rebuilt, and thousands of others are expecting to occupy buildings now in course of erection. From this, some idea may be formed of the work which we and our reporters are about to undertake. As the Directory is considered an absolute necessity in a business community, and, in order to make it as correct as possible, under all the adverse circumstances, I would respectfully request every citizen to be on his guard, and not misjudge the regularity of "Edward's City Directory" should hundreds of advertisers who are constantly running around with their various advertising schemes under the name of directories. There are thousands of dollars annually paid to these schemes which was originally intended for a city directory. I propose to send as soon after the 1st of May as possible, over 100 agents, who will be carefully instructed in the work they have to perform. In order that information given may be correct, I would suggest that as many persons as possible see to the careful spelling of names, and the location and numbers of streets and locations; if not permanent, to say so. The work will be issued as soon as it is possible after the 1st of May. I have purchased new machinery and material enough to print the Directory in the most dreary rapidity, and type enough to keep standing the whole of the Business Directory during the year, which will be corrected and issued monthly, for the purpose of having all the changes and corrections promptly made. I shall divide the city into various districts. A reporter will be appointed for each, whose duty it shall be to gather up and correct all information connected with our city which may interest citizens and strangers. I again earnestly request of the business community that they co-operate with me in the merits and magnitude of this new Directory, and give to it all the patronage in their power. The Directory and Monthly Bulletin will contain a full list of every description connected with Chicago which years of experience and experience can furnish. The price of the Directory will remain as usual, although the cost will be more than double. The Monthly Bulletin will be issued the year. As the directory is one of the best advertising mediums, I have arranged a scale of prices as low as possible, so that all business houses, manufactories, etc., may avail themselves of the privilege which the Directory offers. Mr. CHAS. H. WILLIAMS is the only person authorized, at present to do business for me in connection with the Directory.

RICHARD EDWARDS,

Compiling office of North Halsted-st.

CROCKERY.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 Wabash-av.,

BET. RANDOLPH & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Only one Block from East Terminus of South and West Side City Horse Cars.

Have lately opened a large and fresh stock of French, China, White, Band, and Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, &c., an immense stock of their own direct importation of BOHEMIAN and BELGIAN GLASSWARE in all its great varieties, and of entirely new designs, and which are offered at lower prices than ever.

Complete stock of Crockery and Glassware in original packages and in open stock for Dealers, Hotels, and Restaurants at bottom prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAUER'S MUSIC HALL,

("Late Church of the Messiah.")

390, 392, 394 and 396 Wabash-av.

A complete stock of the celebrated Knabe and Favorite Bauer Pianos.

Bauer Improved Organs and Imported Musical merchandise. Strings, etc., etc., now on hand.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390 to 396 Wabash-av.,

Near Hubbard-court.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

W. T. NOBLE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

French Plate Looking Glasses,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PICTURE FRAMES

Of every description,

HAVE REMOVED

To 76 and 78 VanBuren-st.,

Where they have increased facilities for all orders in their line. Damaged paintings and engravings repaired.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.,

One door south of Randolph-st.

133 Twenty-second-St.

H. E. HUBBARD,

Dealer in Fine Boots and Shoes.

I am receiving a full line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's shoes, embracing all the spring styles. Ladies' French kid and white goods a specialty. Also a complete assortment of Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots and shoes.

I would invite particular attention, in men's wear, to my hand sewed work, which is complete.

133 Twenty-second-St.

SEWING MACHINES.

Sewing Machine

TO EXCHANGE.

A Cabinet case Wheeler & Wilson; been used only a few months. Will exchange for either Howe, Wesa, American, or Florence. Y 66, Tribune Branch office.

TABLEWARE.

CHINA, GLASS,

SILVER PLATED WARE

TABLE CUTLERY, &C.,

At New York Prices.

NICOL, DAVIDSON, & CO.,

60 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY.

STONE CAMEO

AND

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

Fine Watches, Opera Chains, Necklaces, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. None but the best Goods and at the lowest prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT JEWELRY

We invite attention to a superb new stock of Stone Cameos, Coral, Pearl, Roman Gold, Diamonds, Onyx, Jet, Pins, Ear-Rings, Neck Chains, Opera Chains, Watch Chains, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets, Elegant Stone and Gold Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Seal Rings, etc., etc., of finest quality and latest style at our usual low prices.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

946 State, cor. Twentieth

AND

269 West Madison-st.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

A. McGRATH,

Dealer in French and American

PAPER HANGINGS,

Decorations, and

WINDOW SHADES

938 State-st.,

Five doors north of Field, Leiter & Co.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

STOVES.

The Mansard Cook.

We have now on hand and in transit a supply of the above stoves for the spring trade, and invite those in want of stoves to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

This stove took the first premium at the New York State Fair, in 1871, over all other stoves exhibited. The arrangement of the shaking and dumping grate, together with the oval sifter, is a great point of merit in this stove. It burns either hard or soft coal or wood, and can be changed in a few moments for either. We claim that it is nearer perfection than any other stove, and our customers attest to this assertion.

Our stock consists of the Mansard plain top, Mansard extension top, with hot closet, and Mansard Parlor Cook, a perfect gem of a stove.

We have a good assortment of reliable Cheap Cook Stoves, Sheet Iron, Furnaces, and a fine assortment of Kitchen Furnishing Goods. Prompt attention given to all kinds of tinning, work, roofing, &c.

T. H. MANNING & CO.,

610 Cottage Grove-av.,

Exclusive Agents for Mansard Stove.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REINHARDT & FOREMAN,

Merchant Tailors and Drapers,

Formerly under McVicker's,

Have received their spring stock, and are ready to compete with any house in the city in regard to perfect fit, quality of goods, and trimmings, as well as prices. Having secured the stores 328 and 330 State-st., opposite Dearborn, we beg leave to inform our patrons that we shall open the same on or before April 1, with the most beautiful stock of imported goods ever brought into this city.

REINHARDT & FOREMAN,

733 Wabash-av.

GRAHAM,

The YOUNG MEN'S COAT CUTTER, has a very choice stock of Woollens

At 115 West VanBuren-st.

P. S.—This is the GRAHAM formerly of 111 East Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

GLOBE

Shirt Manufactory,

40 South Desplaines-st.

In order to [illegible] for the next [illegible] introduces their "GLOBE Shirt," will, of N. Y. Mills fame, make to order their fine Shirts Wamsutta 100 Muslin, and 200 Linen, at $2.00 each; a gold adjustable, and 200 Linen, at $2.50 each; and (Unrivalled) to order at $2. for self measurement sent everywhere.

GENERAL NOTICES.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO., Of Watertown, N. Y., insure dwellings and farm property, also, R. E. HOWARD, Agent, 111 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., will issue policies for all places and vicinity of Chicago.

UPHOLSTERY.

CURTAINS!

We would invite the especial attention of parties wishing Curtains to our new and splendid assortment of LACE CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATINS, TERRY'S REPS, CRETONS, CORNICES, and TRIMMINGS.

The MOST COMPLETE STOCK ever offered in this city.

WINDOW SHADES

A SPECIALTY.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,

Carpet & Curtain

WAREHOUSE,

10 and 12 Canal-st.

CARPETS & SHADES.

I will offer on Monday, a few pieces of the best quality English Velvet Carpets at $2.25 per yard, which is nearly $1 per yard less than their real value. All other goods at retail at wholesale prices.

SPENCER H. PECK,

19 South Canal-st.

CURTAINS

And Upholstery Goods.

The largest and most complete stock in Chicago. New and elegant patterns in Swiss and Nottingham Laces; fine Silk Goods, Wool Terries, Reps, Plushes, Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, and Window Shades.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

COR. STATE AND MONROE-STS.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

By GEORGE W. PARENT.

Room 56 Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

Elegant residence lots on Adams-st., Ashland, Warren, and Park-avs., Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Fulton, and Hoyne-sts.

Residence and lots in all parts of the city. Cottages on monthly and yearly payments. Business lots in the burnt district, and principal business streets in the city. Lots out of the fire limits for workingmen on monthly payments, and yearly payments.

N. B. Parties having cottages and residences ranging from $4,000 to $12,000 will confer a favor and [illegible] their interest by leaving descriptions at our office. Room 56, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE.

By E. N. FAY, Room 58 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

Washington-st., cottage and 72 ft., 10 years time, at 8 per cent.

Washington-st., 2-story house and lot, $2,800.

Washington-st., 20 ft., and 2-story house, $4,000.

Washington-st., 22 ft., and cottage, $4,200.

Washington-st., 2 houses and 66 ft., $12,000.

Washington-st., 28 ft., and cottage, $4,500.

Jackson-st., elegant cottage and lot, $5,500.

Monroe-st., cottage and lot, very cheap.

Canal-st., 60 ft. cheap, and long time.

Business Property

$35,000—Wabash-av., lot 40x170, and improvements, near Harrison-st.

$22,000—Wabash-av., lot 40x170, and improvements, near Harrison-st.

$18,000—Wabash-av., lot 41x150, and improvements, near Hubbard-court.

The above property is located in the blocks adjoining the burnt district, and paying a good rental, and will be sold on long time for a large portion of the purchase money. Apply to

C. B. FIELD & CO.,

419 Wabash-av.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

A new two-story and basement wood house, just south of city limits; convenient to both steam and horse cars. Cheap and easy terms. Inquire

GEO. W. HALE,

86 East Washington-st.

JOHN M. WAITE,

46 Hubbard court.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Southwest corner State and Lake-sts. Two lots on Lake-st. 42 by 80 feet, and adjoining lot on State, 20 by 85 feet. Terms easy.

S. DRUMOND,

Room 15 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

FOR SALE.

Choice Business Property.

Lot 125x160, with improvements, southeast corner of Madison and Peoria-sts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

Norwood Park.

Ten handsome houses now being erected on large lots. For sale cheap, and on easy terms. Also, vacant lots for sale cheap and on easy terms.

L. HODGES, 181 LaSalle-st.

Want to communicate with the owner of acre property on Harrison-st., Sec 18, who was last year in California, or his Agent.

P. L. D., Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!

The Finest Lake Shore Lot in Evanston, covered with forest trees. Splendid locations and surroundings. Address L 55, Tribune office.

WANTED.

WANTED—For a Term of Years—A four-story building within the following limits: Madison and Adams, Franklin and Clark. Possession July or August. Apply to Great Western Type Foundry, 50 West Randolph-st.

WANTED

TO RENT—Houses in the South or West Divisions, with from 5 to 15 rooms each, from 1st of April or May next, by a large number of A No. 1 tenants. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate and House Renting Agency,

285 West Madison-st.

WANTED

For a roofing manufactory, a vacant lot with shedding, say, 16x150 feet, located within one mile from the river, on the West Side. Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LUMBER

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under firm name of "WHEELOCK, FAUSTLEROY & SON," has been dissolved. Mr. Wheelock retiring. All business of the firm will be settled by T. S. Faustleroy only.

SYLVESTER WHEELOCK,

HENRY FAUSTLEROY,

T. S. FAUSTLEROY.

Chicago, March 16, 1872.

Having purchased the interest of Sylvester Wheelock in the stock of lumber heretofore belonging to WHEELOCK, FAUSTLEROY & SON, and desiring to close out the business by May 1, we would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Lumber to our stock.

Yard at foot of Fisk-st., "Lumber District."

HENRY FAUSTLEROY,

T. S. FAUSTLEROY.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between S. W. Sawyer and F. E. Peay, commission merchants, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. W. SAWYER.

March 13, 1872. F. E. PEAY.

THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

UNIQUE AND LASTING

SOUVENIR OF CHICAGO FIRE.

Charm Bells!

Made from Metal

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, BY CLARKE, Adams st.

Indiana av., 6 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story frame, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. $26 cash. $1,500, one-third west.

No. 70 Lake-st., 3-story and basement brick store, 25 feet front, 100 feet deep. $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Also, 3-story brick dwelling, 8 rooms, all modern; lot 25x100 ft. Will sell cheap. $6,000, part on time. Also, 2-story frame, 6 rooms, on Jefferson-st., near Monroe. $1,500, part on time.

No. 181 South Clark-st., 2-story brick dwelling, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. $10,000.

No. 1256 Indiana av., frame 2-sty 7, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. $6,000; one-fourth cash.

Nos. 272 and 273 Cottage Grove-av., just south of City limits, double 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements. $14,000, part on time. Lot 50x175. Will sell cheap.

Nos. 65 and 67 Oakwood-av., double frame dwelling, 9 rooms each, all modern improvement. Lot 50x125. $11,500, part on time. Will sell one.

Store and dwelling, 2-story and basement, on State-st., 8 rooms, pantry and closets. Lot 20x170. $4,500.

No. 106 South Park-av., lot 9 x120, the elegant residence of Prof. W. Lagrue, for sale at $25,000; or rented furnished; $10,000 in good vacant property taken in exchange.

S. J. Langley-av., corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, $4,000; part cash, balance to suit.

No. 1402 Prairie-av., 11-story, 9 rooms; lot 24x125. $4,500; $1,000 cash.

No. 209 Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, sewer, water, etc.; $10,000; cash.

Store and dwelling, two-story brick, with brick basement. $4,000. $2,000 cash; balance to suit.

No. 104 Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story brick front, 7 rooms and bath; lot 25 feet 5 inches; all modern improvements. $4,500; 1-4 cash.

Hyde Park-av, near Kenwood station, 2-a ory brick, 10 rooms, bath-room, range, furnace, gaspipes, etc., lot 100 feet deep. $9,000; one-third cash.

No. 12 Burnside-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, bath-room, gas, water, mantels, and wash-bowls; $9,000, one-third cash.

No. 46 Kossuth-st., cottage with 4 rooms, lot 25x125; $1,500. $500 cash.

Nos. 50 and 52 Cottage place, 2 cottages, 7 rooms each; supplies, bath room, water etc; $4,000 each; $1,000 cash, part of which is payable in 1873. Will sell cheap.

Nos. 343 and 345 Cottage Grove-av., 2 cottage houses, modern conveniences and improvements, lots 33x102; $4,500; balance on long time.

Two-acre on the lake shore, just south of the South Parks. $4,000; $1,000 cash.

No. 448 Hubbard-st., near Twenty-ninth, 15-story and basement brick, with 16 feet front of ground, or $4,000 with 50 feet; easy terms.

No. 1296 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 9 rooms; modern conveniences; $5,000.

No. 1 458 Indiana-av., 2-story frame with brick basement, all modern improvements, $6,000; $2,000 cash, balance on time.

First-class residence on Dearborn Boulevard, first-class in all respects; all modern improvements; $22,000, part on time.

No. 1 Ashland-av., marble front, French roof and basement, frame barn, 12 rooms, and all modern improvements; $14,000—$6,000 cash, balance on time to suit.

No. 577 West Indiana-st., 1½ story frame house with large lot; large number of improvements, 8 rooms and closets, a good barn; $4,500.

No. 162 South Sidney-st., cottage with basement of wood, 4 rooms, pantry, water in the yard and well, and barn; $1,200—$1,000 cash, balance in 3 years at 8 per cent.

24x123, east front, on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; $85 per foot; one third cash.

No. 1007 180, to alley, on E. lis av., just south of Fortieth-st.; east front, $14,500, part on time.

24x111, northwest corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty first-st.; $450 per foot, one-third cash.

No. 1 Ashland-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $12,250, one-third cash.

30x111, Ashland-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st.; $225 per foot, one-third cash.

25x135, west front, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; $100 per foot, one-third cash.

50x125 South front on Woodland Park, near Douglas Monument; $56 per foot; $4,250 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

50x125, to alley, on State-st., west front, north of Harrison, $500 per foot, one half cash.

50x166, Prairie-av., front, by Thirty-ninth-st., front, $7,500 cash, balance on time.

160x165, on the southeast corner of Thirty-first-st. and Ashland-av., and 4 cottage houses that cost $2,000, in the rear of lots; $30,000, part on time.

110x165 feet, Hubbard-court, east of Wabash-av.; $4,000.

Lots 2 and 3, Hubbs-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts.; $4,500.

119x132½, north west corner of Walnut-st. and Egandale-av.; $50 per foot, part on time.

52x165, north front, on Harmon court, 119 feet east of State-st.; $700 per foot; one-fifth cash.

Lot on Prairie-av., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

25x132 feet front on Michigan-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.; $80 per foot.

40 feet 8 west front, on Cottage Grove-av., running through to Broadway; $8,575.

20x123 on Ashland-av.; 30x123 on Silver-st., with interests in each; $700 per foot, one-fourth cash.

25x100 feet on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st.; $700 per foot.

60 feet 6 west front, on Prairie-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.; $175 per foot; one-fifth cash.

100 feet on Calumet-av., east front, corner Thirty-fifth-st.

164 feet, full depth, on Michigan av., southeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st.; $250 per foot.

66 feet on Lake-st., $175 per foot.

66x200, on Fifth-av., north of Monroe-st., west front; $800 per foot.

66x165, southwest corner of Wabash av and Jackson-st.; $1,200 per foot.

26x118, east front, on Myrick av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts; $100 per foot.

135.66 Lake-st., by 124; on Michigan-av, northeast corner; $2,000 per foot.

187x100, east front, on Sherman st, between Harrison and Polk-sts; $100 per foot; one third cash.

80 feet to alley on Blackwell st, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts, good for a factory; $100 per foot, one-half cash.

70x171, east front, on Wabash-av, between Harrison and Polk-sts; $100 per foot; one-third cash.

25x122, east front, on Wabash-av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts; $1 100, $400 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

62—5 inches on Wabash-av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

50—5 lots on Wharton av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

150—8 lots on Xgandale av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

300—8 lots on Prairie av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts, west front; $25 per foot, one-third cash.

40 ft on Adams st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.; $500 per foot.

24x124½ southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Barnside-sts.; $50.

50x164 on South Park av, west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts; $100 per foot.

24x100, east front, on south Park-av.; just north of Thirty-first st.; $150 per foot one third cash.

32 lots on Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

24x124 on Prairie av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

Lot on Archer-av., the second east of Church-st. $2,000; 1-3 cash.

28x128 east front, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts; $1 100, $400 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

40 ft on Adams st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.; $500 per foot.

24x124½ southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Barnside-sts.; $50.

50x164 on South Park av, west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts; $100 per foot.

24x100, east front, on south Park-av.; just north of Thirty-first st.; $150 per foot one third cash.

32 lots on Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

24x124 on Prairie av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

Lot on Archer-av., the second east of Church-st. $2,000; 1-3 cash.

26 lots south of city limits for sale cheap.

24x124½ on Prairie av., between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., the place for a church; $225 per foot; time on part.

24x124 east front, on State-st., just south of Thirty-first st.; $130 per foot; 1 cash.

24x124 west front, on Wentworth-av., just south of Thirty-first st.; $1 200; 1 cash.

24x125, east front, on Lincoln st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; $1,000; 1 cash.

24x108 on Taylor north front, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.; $1,000.

40 lots on Wallace, Sumner, and Winter-sts., at from $50 to $75 per lot; 1-5 cash, balance, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, only 6 per cent.

A few lots still left on Xanadu st., between Butler and Hanover-sts., at $40 to $45 each, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, 6 per cent.

3 lots on Twenty-sixth-st., between Butler and Hanover-sts.; $100 each.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, EASY TERMS and monthly payments.

Madison-st. av., $2,700.

Hubbard-st., near Leavitt, $2,500.

Park-av., near Center, $3,000.

Warren-av., near Shelley, $6,500.

Jackson-st., corner Ruby, $11,000.

Thirty-fifth-st., near Indiana, $6,200.

Thirty sixth-st., near Michigan-av., $6,000.

Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., $6,500.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., $22,000.

Dayton-st., near Webster-av., $2,000.

Lincoln-av., near Belden, $6,000.

Nixon-st., near Taylor, $1,600.

Houses and lots in good suburban locations, $1,000 to $6,000.

Many other houses and lots on usual terms.

Cheap Chicago property for sale by JOHN V. FARWELL, Western av. lots, $700, $1,000, and $1,500.

Outside lots, $100 to $500.

Peoria st., near Madison, 4 f. per foot, $125.

Ontario-st., near Lasalle, 5 f. per foot, $175.

Orchard-st., near Goethe, $200.

Halsted-st., near Manufacturer's site, 60x140 feet, $3,000.

20 acres, Jefferson, near depot, $1,600.

Two corner lots and house, 45 minutes' ride, $1,500.

Acre and large lots, Desplaines, $200 to $300.

EDMUND ELLIS, Real Estate Agent, 51 Central Union Block, Madison st., east of bridge.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—CHOICE lot on Walnut-st., on your own time; $250 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE EASY PAYMENTS—80 LOTS JUST outside fire limits, in block bounded by Twelfth and Taylor-sts., and Canal and Jefferson-sts., on Blue Island and fronting Douglas Park, near the Artesian Well, and the proposed extension of the line of Van Buren-st. Only one foot specified of the whole block, and that $250 to $1,000 each, $50 to $100 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, 7 per cent. TOF ty for sale.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $325 TO $600, ON EGAN and Wentworth-avs., and Arnold-st. No money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property in all parts of the city, south, west and north; also in State, Monroe, Adams, LaSalle, Dearborn, Clark, Wells, Franklin, Canal, Jefferson, Halsted, and Fifth-avs., North; on Clark, Dearborn, Sedgwick, Cleveland, Superior, and other streets, west; on Canal, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Twelfth, Halsted, Jefferson, and many other streets and avenues. The largest list of suburban, acre, and farming property for sale ever thrown on the market. TIT os JULIUS HOPKINS & CO., 172 West Randolph, corner Desplaines st.

FOR SALE—ON BART-ST., BETWEEN HUB bard and Kinzie sts., 22x100 feet, small cash payment, balance to suit buyer. W. W. HARPER & CO., 152 West Randolph.

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FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AND AT A BARgain, 2-story frame, 6 rooms, with brick basement, and lot 25x125 feet, on Lincoln-av., near Webster station. Inquire of owner, F. HEMPHILL, at Lake & Mackey.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT BUSINESS lot, 9 ft.-av., corner Harrison; a bargain, if taken at once; easy terms. H. O. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND L T ON PARK-av., near Oakley; city feet vacant on West Lake-st., near Oakley. Apply to owner, 501 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH basement and 10 rooms, lot 24x125 to alley on Thirty-third-st., for $4,500, $1,500 cash, balance on long time. Inquire at 32 Thirty third st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY frame house, with brick basement, nicely furnished, on Twenty-ninth-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts; $1 100, $400 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

62—5 inches on Wharton av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

150—8 lots on Xgandale av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

300—8 lots on Prairie av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts, west front; $25 per foot, one-third cash.

40 ft on Adams st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.; $500 per foot.

24x124½ southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Barnside-sts.; $50.

50x164 on South Park av, west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts; $100 per foot.

24x100, east front, on south Park-av.; just north of Thirty-first st.; $150 per foot one third cash.

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Halsted-st., near Manufacturer's site, 60x140 feet, $3,000.

20 acres, Jefferson, near depot, $1,600.

Two corner lots and house, 45 minutes' ride, $1,500.

Acre and large lots, Desplaines, $200 to $300.

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FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AND AT A BARgain, 2-story frame, 6 rooms, with brick basement, and lot 25x125 feet, on Lincoln-av., near Webster station. Inquire of owner, F. HEMPHILL, at Lake & Mackey.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT BUSINESS lot, 9 ft.-av., corner Harrison; a bargain, if taken at once; easy terms. H. O. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND L T ON PARK-av., near Oakley; city feet vacant on West Lake-st., near Oakley. Apply to owner, 501 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH basement and 10 rooms, lot 24x125 to alley on Thirty-third-st., for $4,500, $1,500 cash, balance on long time. Inquire at 32 Thirty third st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY frame house, with brick basement, nicely furnished, on Twenty-ninth-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts; $1 100, $400 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

62—5 inches on Wharton av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

150—8 lots on Xgandale av.; $40 per foot, one-third cash.

300—8 lots on Prairie av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts, west front; $25 per foot, one-third cash.

40 ft on Adams st., between Wabash and Michigan avs.; $500 per foot.

24x124½ southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Barnside-sts.; $50.

50x164 on South Park av, west front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts; $100 per foot.

24x100, east front, on south Park-av.; just north of Thirty-first st.; $150 per foot one third cash.

32 lots on Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

24x124 on Prairie av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.; $1,150 each, one-third cash.

Lot on Archer-av., the second east of Church-st. $2,000; 1-3 cash.

26 lots south of city limits for sale cheap.

24x124½ on Prairie av., between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., the place for a church; $225 per foot; time on part.

24x124 east front, on State-st., just south of Thirty-first st.; $130 per foot; 1 cash.

24x124 west front, on Wentworth-av., just south of Thirty-first st.; $1 200; 1 cash.

24x125, east front, on Lincoln st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.; $1,000; 1 cash.

24x108 on Taylor north front, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.; $1,000.

40 lots on Wallace, Sumner, and Winter-sts., at from $50 to $75 per lot; 1-5 cash, balance, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, only 6 per cent.

A few lots still left on Xanadu st., between Butler and Hanover-sts., at $40 to $45 each, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, 6 per cent.

3 lots on Twenty-sixth-st., between Butler and Hanover-sts.; $100 each.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, EASY TERMS and monthly payments.

Madison-st. av., $2,700.

Hubbard-st., near Leavitt, $2,500.

Park-av., near Center, $3,000.

Warren-av., near Shelley, $6,500.

Jackson-st., corner Ruby, $11,000.

Thirty-fifth-st., near Indiana, $6,200.

Thirty sixth-st., near Michigan-av., $6,000.

Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., $6,500.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., $22,000.

Dayton-st., near Webster-av., $2,000.

Lincoln-av., near Belden, $6,000.

Nixon-st., near Taylor, $1,600.

Houses and lots in good suburban locations, $1,000 to $6,000.

Many other houses and lots on usual terms.

Cheap Chicago property for sale by JOHN V. FARWELL, Western av. lots, $700, $1,000, and $1,500.

Outside lots, $100 to $500.

Peoria st., near Madison, 4 f. per foot, $125.

Ontario-st., near Lasalle, 5 f. per foot, $175.

Orchard-st., near Goethe, $200.

Halsted-st., near Manufacturer's site, 60x140 feet, $3,000.

20 acres, Jefferson, near depot, $1,600.

Two corner lots and house, 45 minutes' ride, $1,500.

Acre and large lots, Desplaines, $200 to $300.

EDMUND ELLIS, Real Estate Agent, 51 Central Union Block, Madison st., east of bridge.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—CHOICE lot on Walnut-st., on your own time; $250 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE EASY PAYMENTS—80 LOTS JUST outside fire limits, in block bounded by Twelfth and Taylor-sts., and Canal and Jefferson-sts., on Blue Island and fronting Douglas Park, near the Artesian Well, and the proposed extension of the line of Van Buren-st. Only one foot specified of the whole block, and that $250 to $1,000 each, $50 to $100 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, 7 per cent. TOF ty for sale.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $325 TO $600, ON EGAN and Wentworth-avs., and Arnold-st. No money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR.

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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—20X140 FEET ON State-st., near Congress-st., $800 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCES ON Michigan, Wabash, and Prairie-avs., from $12,000 to $50,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A 36 FEET CORNER ON WABASH-av., south of Fourteenth-st. with good house and barn. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., two-story brick, all modern improvements, good barn, $12,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 138 West Madison-st. One of the finest hotels in the city of Chicago, furnished complete, partly large; lot 60x125 corner Harrison and Paulina-sts; 80x110 on Van Buren-st., near Lessie; lot 50x125 corner Lincoln and Van Buren-sts; brick, 2½ and 3 story dwellings, 24 and 26 West Monroe-st.; 321 South Halsted st., lot 24x120.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT, 80x120, AND GOOD cottage, 228 Second-st., near Ashla d-av., for $2,200 cash. Inquire at Millmer's store, 620 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—75x215 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. KERR, DAVISO & WELCH, 63 Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE on New Hampshire-st., near Robey-st., for cash or ground; only $1,600. $1,500 cash, balance on time. Apply to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 south Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON SOUTH SIDE in small parcel, corner of Loomis and Twenty-fifth-sts.; $1,000; $ cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—STYLISH OCTAgon house on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.; $14,000, $5,500 cash, $600 semi-annually till paid. Interest, 8 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements; lot first class; $119; a desirable corner, west Polk-st., near Halsted-st. This is the opportunity for building cottage houses that will sell quick, or will rent for $25 per month. Terms easy. Price $2,500. To rent—200x125 feet corner Dickey and Sixty-fourth-sts.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,350, DECIDE AT ONCE. All can't have this splendid new cottage, bay window, lot 25x125, near Halsted-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON HOLT-ST., 300 FEET S. of Division-st. $725 each; easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—160x180, CORNER NORTH CLARK-st. and Norwood-park, a bargain.

225x190, North Clark-st., just south of Lincoln-st.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—160x126 DEARBORN NEAR SCHILler.

160x126 Dearborn near Division.

160x126 corner Dearborn and Chicago-av.

160x126 corner Dearborn and Chicago-av.

160x126 corner Dearborn and Superior.

Dearborn-av. between Division and Chicago-av.

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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 391 WARREN-av.; two-story and basement, with barn; house in brick, with modern improvements. For a few days at a bargain.

House and lot, 61 Grand-av., two-story and basement 26½ feet east of Cottage Grove-av. cars; marble mantels and modern improvements.

Splendid lot on Cottage Grove-av., lot, 24x125. Price, $2,000. Very easy terms.

House and lot on Kinzer-st. Price, $2,200 in monthly payments.

House and lot, 24x125, on West Washington-st., home in new. Price, $6,000. Easy terms.

BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$600 DOWN, ELEGANT COTTAGE, 6 rooms, bath-room, etc., lot 24x125, Lake Park, $6,500, your own time. Possession immediate. H. O. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison st.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE, 2-STORY FRAME house, with brick basement, nicely furnished, corner of Fourteenth-st. and Wabash-av., with all modern improvements. For particulars apply on premises, No. 429 Calumet av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, 10 LOTS on Archer-av., Bridgeport, corner of Leavitt. $1,000 each; $ cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MARBLE FRONT house on Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake; has all the modern improvements; lot 24 feet front by 124 feet deep to an alley. Terms easy. Apply to C. H. & G. C. WALKER, rear of Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER LOT, 80x125, on Lincoln Park, on 5 years' credit without any cash payment, to a party who will build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS; PANtry, closets, water, good barn. Lot 25x125. 699 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS on Fulton-st., near Reuben. Lease to run 6 years from May 1. Ground rent, $75 a year. Price, $2,500. WM. H. ROUNDS, 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms, on Wentworth-av., near Twenty ninth-st.; only $3,500 down; balance to suit purchaser. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. OTTAWAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Agent, Room 5, 152 West Madison-st., a desirable 2-story and basement brick house, in good order, with barn, and cheap lease, new to run 5 years—can be extended 10 years. Rent will pay 10 per cent on the state-st., near Twenty-fifth-st. This can be had at a bargain.

Lots in Ravenswood and Hyde Park—monthly payments.

Handsome cottage, with lease of ground, on Rush-st., near the contemplated Stanton Hotel.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park and school; 5 years' credit without any cash payment to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on 3 Ashland-av., near Thirty-second. For particulars apply at 612 Cottage Grove av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 44 SHELDON-st., near Union Park; lot 26x100, in best order; house first-class finish, with all modern conveniences. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE (new), on Indiana-av., on leased ground, long time. Cheap to a good mechanic; terms easy; a bargain. JAMES T. ALLEN, 1028 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY CAMPBELL BROS. We have lots on Flournoy, Harrison, Taylor, Van Buren, Jackson, and Adams-sts., for $200 to $1,200 each; easy terms and long times to those who wish to build. 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 148 HOYNE-st., between Adams and Jackson, east front. Lot 42x132 to an alley. House has 8 rooms, gas and water. Price $4,500; only $1,000 down. A great bargain. W. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON LEASED LOT, 180 West Indiana-st., near Halsted. Lot 24x125; desirable ground lease, price $1,600 cash. Immediate possession. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER RE-I dence on West Side; stylish house; all modern improvements. Lot 86x125, barn, &c. $17,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION PARK—FIFTY feet front, with two houses renting for $ 0 apiece not in best repair, on Union Park, $14,000 a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES, AND LOTS, Hubbard-st, near Robey, $2,000. Smart-st, near Wood, $2,000. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—ONE OR TWO LOTS south of Fourteenth-st.; cheap for a favorable terms ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BURN IDE-ST.—COTTAGE AND lot near Twenty-ninth-st.; five rooms, $2,500; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—20X140 FEET ON State-st., near Congress-st., $800 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCES ON Michigan,

NEW CHICAGO.

Various Topics of Interest Connected with Rebuilding the Burnt District.

The Relief Bill---The Brick Market---Iron and Stone Fronts.

Notes of Progress---Buildings Approaching Completion---New Plans.

Over $12,000,000 Going Into Hotel Property.

Building operations during the past week have been more or less retarded by the inclemency of the weather, but they have been in few cases actually suspended. The number of workmen engaged in the burnt district has not been as large, but the aggregate of work has been considerable. The various topics of interest in connection with this subject will be found discussed in order below:

THE RELIEF BILL.

It is now two months since the drawback bill for the relief of Chicago was talked of in Congress. Final action on it has been postponed from time to time at the instance of parties interested in its defeat. Word now comes that it will come up again on Monday. The moral effect of this law, if it now passes, will be found to have been frittered away by the successive delays. The chief good derived from its passage when first presented would have been that reduction in prices which comes from a full market and a wide variety of articles offered. The direct benefits of the law, if the bill now becomes a law, will be found to be greatly diminished, if not destroyed. It is understood that the law has no retrospective action. It is an open question whether rebates will be allowed on material imported before the passage of the law, and the question is one of importance. Take, for instance, the single article of plate-glass, which is to enter so largely into the buildings soon to be erected. The only agents in this country for French, Belgian, and German plate-glass, the only kinds imported, are Messrs. A. Noel, A. Saurel, and V. Antoine, of New York, who are represented in this city by W. T. Noble. His warehouses are filled with this splendid material, but there is no pecuniary advantage gained by Chicago builders in warehouses. None of the new importation could be rendered available here before June. Before that time, hundreds of business houses will be completed, or will be finished above the first story,—the part of the structures where plate-glass is principally used,—and the material will have been bought for many more from the stock now in the country. As with glass, so with many minor articles that can be mentioned. Brick-makers in the vicinity of Chicago, desirous of doubling its Chicago market, would like to have known definitely two or three months ago whether the law was to be passed, that they might enlarge their capacity and make needful preparations. The season for that branch of manufacture is brief, and the winter has to be spent in preliminary operations. Of the large number in the dominions who would have emarkted in the trade, many have doubtless formed other plans, and for that reason, if any, have increased their capacity. It is not necessary to follow out this matter in detail. Enough many interests have been involved, the delay has been caused by the lumber interest alone, and the injury which Chicago will have good cause long to remember. It is now done by a single interest in a single State. Although there has been opposition in other quarters, it has been so feeble as to be squarely worthy of notice. Senator Logan of Illinois from right when he said that to be of any benefit to Chicago the bill should become a law in less than ten days. Unless it become a law speedily it will have no good effect. Many persons have been waiting for its passage whose plans would have been matured, and whose operations long ago commenced if this measure of relief had never been mentioned. There are not wanting at this fanatical with what has been done in the city in the way of rebuilding to say that it would have been better for the city had the Relief bill never been talked of.

BRICK.

There has been no change in the brick market since last week. The demand will largely exceed the supply until the first of May. A dry and pleasant April will assure an abundance of bricks by all by that time. It is likely that more than $16 per thousand will be paid, as purchasers will prefer to wait rather than to go beyond that price. Makers are willing to contract for $10 per thousand. One or two large contracts have been made at it, the purchaser advancing some money. An excellent article of brick is made in the vicinity of Salem, Indiana. A manufacturer in that place has recently agreed to furnish a gentleman in this city one million at $9 00 per thousand, the purchaser making an advance for his accommodation. A Co-operative Brick-Makers' Association has been formed, with head quarters on Wabash avenue, which figures the cost of making the article as follows—for making 160,000 brick:

Digging clay	$ 25.00
Wheeling	25.00
Filling	25.00
Tempering	25.00
Piles	12.00
Sanding	25.00
Trucking	25.00
Racking	30.00
Shifting	30.00
Setting	20.00
Wood, four cords	16.00
Coal for brick and machinery	20.00
Sand	5.00
Screening coal	15.00
Labor, horses, teamsters, and wear of machinery	100.00
Direction, office rent, and incidental expenses	50.00
Total	$ 500.00

Land has been secured for the proposed yard on Milwaukee avenue, near the city limits. The Company explain their scheme thus: "It is proposed to extend the membership of people to brickmakers by giving them the privilege of purchasing annually 25,000 bricks for each share, at the actual cost of manufacture, and, in addition to the above advantage, to divide the entire profits arising from all sales which will afterward be made at such a price as will pay a fixed dividend, for the general benefit of the stockholders, which division, the Directors confidently anticipate, will at the lowest estimate be equal to fifty per cent per annum on the stock invested."

BUILDING STONE.

The competition among building stones incre s es, and the quarries of pretty stone from the vicinity of Hamilton, similar in color and texture to the Cleveland sandstones, was exhibited in the city last week. It was thought that it could be furnished for 65 cents per cubic foot, or about the price of the ordinary Cleveland sandstones. It is to be hoped that our builders will look at this before they contract for some of them is $16,000. More of the new buildings on Wabash avenue, in the vicinity of Jackson and Van Buren streets, will be occupied with it. It was thought that it could handsomely finished in the interior. The stairs are having a handsome black walnut rail, and the speakings about the elevator are to be enclosed with a railing of the same material. The elevator will be proved by steam. Farwell's building, on Arcade court, will soon be ready for its occupants, perhaps. The whole of the first and second floors of Judge Farwell's new building on Market street, have been rented, and will be occupied in April. The rental for the next year, it is said, will exceed $100 00. Persons who have leased in the burnt district for the next year or two will have to pay well for the privilege. One of the most remarkable rentals is that paid by W. T. Noble for one of the stores in Lancaster's building. The rental is $6 00 for an amount of room equivalent to the whole of one division of the building from the basement to the roof. The number of changes actually made during the past week in buildings in the burnt district has not been large. No changes have been re-built during the past week, although one or two of the setbacks determined upon have given faint indications of their notice to exercise their sacred edicts. No case has any new opera house been thrown open to the public, already alluded in the commodity. The plans for bona fide theatres which have been mentioned, are being rapidly perfected, and the prospects is still good for one opera-house or two as good as the old ones.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER'S CHURCH.

The Building Committee of Robert Laird Collier's church are still undecided in regard to the plan of their church. They have $40,000, good interest money in the exchequer, and between this amount and $100,000 are the figures continually oscillating. They still meet and contemplate the drawings with commendable regularity. The frequent meetings of many, and the prolonged absence from the family circle, and domestic trouble is said to be its wing in several households. Should it succeed in its regard be with a mania for figures, and a genius for statistics, make an abstruse calculation of the average cost of the committee meetings, and see how perhaps the Committee would be warned and come to a speedy conclusion. They are so charmed with all the plans, and our theatre-goers may be supposed to have almost forgotten that such an one exists. For several years there has only been in Great Britain, fulfilling star engagements in the London and provincial theatres, where she achieved great celebrity in the leading characters in "Leah," "East Lynne," "Elizabeth," and occasionally essayed *Claude Melnotte*. She received the most flattering criticisms at the hands of the English press, and has now returned to America to resume her place among the dramatic celebrities. In the play of "Will Hatley,"—a drama of the sensational and emotional order,—Miss Denin assumes a male character, a line of acting in which she is said to be extremely effective. The cast of the piece brings out the full strength of the Academy company, including Messrs. Lawlor, Padgett, Strickland, and Maynard, and Miss Bailey, Miss Whittier, and Miss Blande. The performance will commence with the farce of the "Buzzard Family," in which Messrs. Daly, Everham, and Barclay, and Miss Cappel and Miss Drury appear.

Next week the Chapman sisters gives a week of burlesque at the Academy.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A great improvement in the auditorium of this cosy minstrel hall has just been effected in the seats at the rear of the main floor so as to command an unbroken view of the stage. This was rendered necessary by the large attendance which has been attracted thither during the last two weeks, the house having been crowded every night,—legitimate consequence of the excellent the programmes have been the richest and most attractive ever offered in Chicago. This is saying a good deal, remembering the choice bills which were wont to be put forth at the Dearborn Theatre, but it is none the less true. We have had companies in which especial features were superior, but nothing equal to the Arlington, Cotton and Kelly party as a whole. To the general excellence Harrigan and Hart are large contributors, not only in their unequaled acting, but in the merit of their quartiette, and in various other features. This week "The Little Frauds," the quartette, "John Chalk," "Across the Continent," and Arlington's banjo solo, are to be repeated, with new songs and acts added. "The Heathen Chinee" is to be brought out soon.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Wallace sisters, three young girls, the eldest 15, and the youngest 11, and for whom extraordinary talent is claimed, are to be at the Globe Theatre with their company this week, giving comedy, burlesque, variety acts, etc. The particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. The sisters have been extremely successful since their arrival in America, and they now come in the hope of securing the only thing now lacking, Chicago's approbation.

THE LAST SEASON.

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Mr. Bowen's building, next to this, is also to be greatly changed during the past week workmen have been putting the cornice on. Bryan Block. Work has proceeded more slowly on this Block, adjoining The Kendall building is entirely enclosed. Several of the new and handsome stone-front stores on State street, near Harrison, are nearly ready for occupancy. The rent asked for some of them is $16,000. More of the new buildings on Wabash avenue, in the vicinity of Jackson and Van Buren streets, will be occupied with it. It was thought that it could handsomely finished in the interior. The stairs are having a handsome black walnut rail, and the speakings about the elevator are to be enclosed with a railing of the same material. The elevator will be proved by steam. Farwell's building, on Arcade court, will soon be ready for its occupants, perhaps. The whole of the first and second floors of Judge Farwell's new building on Market street, have been rented, and will be occupied in April. The rental for the next year, it is said, will exceed $100 00. Persons who have leased in the burnt district for the next year or two will have to pay well for the privilege. One of the most remarkable rentals is that paid by W. T. Noble for one of the stores in Lancaster's building. The rental is $6 00 for an amount of room equivalent to the whole of one division of the building from the basement to the roof. The number of changes actually made during the past week in buildings in the burnt district has not been large. No churches have been re-built during the past week, although one or two of the setbacks determined upon have given faint indications of their notice to exercise their sacred edicts. No case has any new opera house been thrown open to the public, already alluded in the commodity. The plans for bona fide theatres which have been mentioned, are being rapidly perfected, and the prospects is still good for one opera-house or two as good as the old ones.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER'S CHURCH.

The Building Committee of Robert Laird Collier's church are still undecided in regard to the plan of their church. They have $40,000, good interest money in the exchequer, and between this amount and $100,000 are the figures continually oscillating. They still meet and contemplate the drawings with commendable regularity. The frequent meetings of many, and the prolonged absence from the family circle, and domestic trouble is said to be its wing in several households. Should it succeed in its regard be with a mania for figures, and a genius for statistics, make an abstruse calculation of the average cost of the committee meetings, and see how perhaps the Committee would be warned and come to a speedy conclusion. They are so charmed with all the plans, and our theatre-goers may be supposed to have almost forgotten that such an one exists. For several years there has only been in Great Britain, fulfilling star engagements in the London and provincial theatres, where she achieved great celebrity in the leading characters in "Leah," "East Lynne," "Elizabeth," and occasionally essayed *Claude Melnotte*. She received the most flattering criticisms at the hands of the English press, and has now returned to America to resume her place among the dramatic celebrities. In the play of "Will Hatley,"—a drama of the sensational and emotional order,—Miss Denin assumes a male character, a line of acting in which she is said to be extremely effective. The cast of the piece brings out the full strength of the Academy company, including Messrs. Lawlor, Padgett, Strickland, and Maynard, and Miss Bailey, Miss Whittier, and Miss Blande. The performance will commence with the farce of the "Buzzard Family," in which Messrs. Daly, Everham, and Barclay, and Miss Cappel and Miss Drury appear.

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The Attractions for This Week at the Various Chicago Theatres.

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Musical and Dramatic Notes---The Programme of the Boston Jubilee.

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A SHORT STORY.

It was afternoon. Jhon and Deborah stood on a rise of ground overlooking the Vale of Chamouni, (Chamouni and Deborah are long names, and will be indicated by the letters C and D.)

Jhon was a kind of Rochester and "G. Washington" hero. He had a high forehead, and a noble soul. He was dark-complexioned. D. was a blonde.

Jhon saw some scenery, and made appropriate remarks about it. Then he was silent, while he thought enough to cover three pages of foolscap before saying:

When I see this vale of fountains—

(The rest was in prose, and good prose, too.)

By and by,

I Pause and speak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaped the live thunder.

D. was afraid of it, and clung tightly to Jhon's arm. Jhon rather liked it all,—particularly the clinging.

It thundered more.

Not from one lone cloud,
But—(see "Childe Harold.")

The young people descended swiftly into the Vale of C. where they called for hot water, tow-els, and other dry goods; after which Jhon fell asleep on saying good things, and D. indulged in small talk.

When Jhon left the C. House, he felt it was all over with him. He called the next morning, before breakfast, and found that D. had left, with her father, for North America, by the morning express train.

Years passed (not original.) They (the readers knows who) met by accident. What a surprise! What joy! What—what a number of things, too numerous to mention.

Jhon and Deborah walked under the trees, and made remarks about the weather, the Vale of C., and Nature. Then there was a pause. Jhon tried to speak, but had lost his voice. Deborah tried to—whispered something. There was not much in the words; but *"O, the tones!"* Jhon blushed, and thrilled. Jhon didn't know it. He was holding on to a tree, and he—as all he could do to maintain an upright position. He felt dizzy, and looked white around the mouth. He was thinking to pop the question, and it bothered him. Finally he got over the difficulty, and Deborah did. It was a dialogue, which would do to print; but it was ten minutes long, and must be omitted.

D. forgot to go home—forgot that she had a home—till the glorious God of Day—in short, till it was sundown. Then she waved her hand gracefully, and was gone.

When Jhon saw D.'s green poplin dress had disappeared, Jhon drew his breath, as if it hurt him, and murmured, in a hearty tone,

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SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1872.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

President Grant has authorized Congressman Farwell to state that he (the President) is in favor of the passage of the Chicago Relief bill; but suggested, in his interview with the Chicago Committee, and through various other persons has repeated, that the passage of that bill had been endangered by allusions to the tariff in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. A number of persons are repeating this suggestion, either from ignorance of the facts or hostility to the bill. When the bill was proposed, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE advocated its passage as an act of justice to a people stricken by a severe calamity. Among other reasons given for its passage, we stated that the loss to the General Government would not probably exceed half a million of dollars, but the relief to the community in having untaxed building materials would equal many millions of dollars. We distinctly asserted that, if the bill passed, it was not at all probable that any unusual proportion of the materials would be imported, but the relief would be none the less direct to our people.

The bill had no sooner passed the House than it was opposed in the Senate, and by remonstrances from persons in this city, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the interests of American manufacturers. Armed with these remonstrances, Mr. Perry and Mr. Chandler opposed the bill, showing that, under the tariff, the lumbermen of Michigan were entitled to collect a tax of 20 per cent on all their lumber used to rebuild Chicago, and they appealed to the Senate not to deprive them of that bounty.

The first person who made any application of this bill to the Tariff law was Senator Sherman, who asked the question, "If this bill passes, what is to become of our domestic manufactures?" Mr. Sherman bluntly declared that the loss of revenue was of no moment, but indicated with sufficient clearness that the destruction of Chicago was the opportunity of the manufacturers of building materials, and that the Senate ought not to deprive them of the opportunity. As he presented the question, it was, whether these manufacturers should be allowed to demand their 20 to 30 per cent tax as a condition to the rebuilding of Chicago, or whether the impoverished people of this city should be allowed to replace their habitations, on which they have already paid the duties, with untaxed materials. Senator Sherman was followed by other Senators, making appeals that their friends be not deprived of the right to plunder the burnt-out people of this city; one asked that the marble should be taxed, another that glass, another that linseed oil, another that iron and steel, and Perry Chandler, and Carpenter roared along at half of the tax on lumber. It was then, after the opponents of the bill had disclosed the real ground of their objection to it, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE began to battle for it on anti-tariff grounds. If the bill was to be passed at all, it was to be passed by answering the arguments of its opponents,—*the only arguments they were advancing against it.* To pretend that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE injured the prospects of the bill, under such circumstances, is a vain attempt to conceal and excuse a spirit of hostility to the bill or indifference to it. We have no regrets or apologies to express for what we have said on this subject, and propose to repeat on every proper occasion, that it is a disgrace to civilization that the United States Senate should declare that, before the burnt-out people of Chicago shall rebuild their homes, they shall first pay for the privilege from 30 to 50 per cent tax to men who have not been burnt out. We repeat, now, that such an exaction is a robbery, the infamity of which is aggravated by the fact that our people have already paid this tax on the property destroyed.

It is true that this bill brings forcibly before the public the general injustice of the tariff; but that is the misfortune of the tariff, and is not to be charged upon THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Sherman felt the full force of this; his attention was not called to it by us; it was a fact that stared him in the face. To pass the bill was to confess that the tax on lumber was a fraud, because not levied to raise revenue, but to give men like Senator Ferry the power to collect $2 per thousand feet on all lumber used by the people; and it might provoke a demand from all other parts of the country that the special tax be repealed. The embarrassments of the friends of the tariff were not produced or suggested by us; they were self-evident and inherent. Had the bill been passed, it would have attracted no special attention; but the speeches made against it by Sherman, Ferry, and Carpenter have drawn attention to the exactions and robberies of the tariff from all parts of the country, which will not stop with the defeat of this bill, if it is to be defeated.

HESING, LINEGAR, AND SCHURZ.

The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city, on Friday last, was marked by a miniature edition of the Congressional debate on the French arms inquiry. It is significant of the influence of Mr. Schurz, that his connection with this investigation should have been the most important and exciting feature of the meeting of the Committee, while, at the same time, it was a striking comment on the comforting assurances of Mr. C. L. Wilson, that everything was lovely in the party. The debate on the arms sale was mainly confined to Mr. Hesing and Mr. Raster on the one side, and Mr. D. T. Linegar on the other. We have been compelled, of late, to differ with Mr. Hesing so many times and so firmly, that we are rather glad of an opportunity to agree with him on one point. His position on the attitude of Mr. Schurz, with reference to the arms investigation, was clearly right; while Mr. Linegar was clearly wrong in assuming that, because Mr. Schurz had denounced the sale of arms by the United States to France, he was acting as a Prussian and not as a citizen of the United States. It was clearly the duty of Mr. Schurz, or of any other American citizen who was possessed of the facts in the case, to press an investigation of them, and, if there had been a breach of neutrality, involving in addition thereto a private speculation, to establish both facts and remedy them in the speediest manner possible. Any other course would have laid us liable to a charge of gross inconsistency, and would have prejudiced us in the eyes of other nations with regard to our claims against Great Britain. Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Sumner occupy the same position that John Bright, John Stuart Mill, and Wm. E. Forster occupied when they warned the English Parliament and people of the breach of neutrality that was being committed in allowing the Alabama to escape from English ports. They were denounced by the party in power, as Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Sumner are denounced, and all kinds of unworthy motives attributed to them. Their course was subsequently proved to be right, as the course of the advocates of the French arms investigation will be. If we are to demand compensation for a breach of neutrality by Great Britain, or any other nation, we must observe the duties imposed by international law ourselves; and, if even a suspicion that we have violated that law rests upon us, and we endeavor to conceal it, or put ourselves in any position hostile to a full and free investigation, we are grossly inconsistent.

Mr. Schurz has come ...rden of denunciation, ...has been the central ...nd has successively ...t the investigation; ...onsistent to charge ...nover of the inves..., with being Prus...ve advocated this inves...mpugn the patriotism of Mr. ...nd denounce him as a Prussian, be...se he has pursued the same course. The country owes a debt of gratitude to these men, that they have had the courage to maintain their position in the face of personal abuse, and against party threats; that they have not been deterred from their purpose by political considerations; and that they have secured the object of their labors, while, at the same time, they have triumphantly retorted the slanders which have been heaped upon them. If the investigation shall show that the United States have committed no breach of neutrality, then the next step will be to find out who was engaged in trafficking in our neutrality, and dividing the 40 per cent margin between the price paid by the French Government and the price received by our Government. Those who got this money are the chaps whom the public would like to see unveiled.

While both Mr. Hesing and Mr. Raster were clearly in the right, their position has a still deeper significance, as showing the feeling of the Germans of Illinois on this question. Both these gentlemen have ample opportunities of knowing what that feeling is; and, disliking Mr. Schurz personally, as they do, with much warmth, they are not likely to overstate anything in his favor. Identified with a widely-circulated journal, and actively mingling with their people, they are in a position to feel every movement of the German pulse, and they know that Carl Schurz is a man in whom the Germans feel a peculiar pride, and that they recognize him, more than any other, as their representative man. Mr. Raster gave special force to this conviction by declaring that, although he was a Federal office-holder, he would resign that office if it stood in the way of his entertaining and expressing the views which he held. Stronger testimony than this of the feeling of the Germans could not be desired. When Mr. Hesing and Mr. Raster give utterance to such sentiments as these, the public may know that they speak advisedly, and rather "against the grain." In this respect, if in no other, the meeting of the Committee was an important one, for it has settled beyond all doubt the position which Carl Schurz occupies, both by virtue of his personal ability and political power, and the fact that the German, as well as the American, element of the Republican party demand the right of free discussion of all questions, old or new, and are determined to prove all things and hold fast only to that which is good.

EFFECT OF SEWING-MACHINES ON HEALTH.

Among the interesting questions discussed in the last report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, is the effect of the use of the ordinary sewing-machines, worked by the treadle or foot-power, upon the health of the female operatives. The patent of Elias Howe, Jr., is dated Sept. 10, 1846. The general introduction of sewing-machines into families began about the years 1850 to 1855, and was not attended at first with any general complaints as to the effect upon the health of the women who used them. As early as 1860, however, the machines came into general use in the "slop shops" and shirt and clothing manufactories, and simultaneously observations began to be made by physicians of certain unhealthy effects accompanying their use. In some instances, cramps of the lower limbs, and irritation of the sheaths and tendons of the extensor and flexor muscles, followed at times by partial paralysis, pointed directly to the use of the sewing-machine as the exciting cause. In one case there was a paralysis of the entire surface of the right cheek, caused by the prolonged contact with the metallic pedal. No subsequent case like this has ever occurred. In most cases the injury assumed the form of, dyspepsia, loss of flesh and strength, pains in the chest, giddiness and nervous headache, caused by the vibratory motion of the machines. Many also suffered from leucorrhœa, irritation of the pelvis, and diseases peculiar to women.

With this information before them, the Board sent inquiries to 138 correspondents, representing 130 towns in Massachusetts, and several large cities in other States. The conclusion derived by the Board from a comparison of the answers to these inquiries, is, that the treadle sewing-machines may be used with very general safety by all women not already feeble or infirm, for three or four hours a day, in performing the amount of sewing usually required in private families. None but very strong and vigorous women, however, are capable of working the full ten hours or more required in factories, and even these grow old rapidly, and fail in health in a very few years. The Board, therefore, urgently recommend the substitution of steam-power for foot-power in these factories. Their position is sustained by the experience of many employers, who say that, in abandoning foot-power for steam-power, they have found not only the best results as to health, but a more vigorous and rapid performance of the work. It is believed that the injurious results attributed to the use of the machine in factories are often due to improper air and excessive labor. Of 312 women, between the ages of 16 and 25, working from 11 to 13 hours a day, 104 complained of fatigue, muscular pains, etc., which were soon removed by rest. Of 226 women, between the ages of 25 and 35, of whom 104 work 11 hours and 102 8 hours, 82 complained of cramps in the legs, 61 of general muscular pains, and 29 of pain in the kidneys. Of 95 women, between the ages of 35 and 52, of whom 53 worked from 10 to 11 hours, and 42 from 8 to 10 hours, 18 were found to suffer from cramps in the legs, 14 from general muscular pains, and 61 from pains in the kidneys. In nearly all cases where the work did not exceed three or four hours a day, no bad effects were ascribed to the use of the machine. The Parsons treadle and Hall treadle are also recommended as preferable to the common treadle, even for private use.

The use of sewing-machines is shown by accurate tables to save about seven-eighths of the time of the operator, or to furnish seven times more sewing for the same expenditure of time. The objections to them on the score of health are by no means greater than to the use of the needle. Indeed, the amount of exercise, and facilities for change of position, and the attitude of the sewer, are better with the machine than with the needle.

BRYANT ON DARWIN.

Mr. William C. Bryant, at a recent meeting of the Alumni of Williams College, opposed to the Darwinian theory the very reverse proposition, which may hereafter be known as the Bryantian theory. At least it would certainly become known as such if some wicked world only write a three-volume book in support of it. Mr. Bryant's argument is, that the only evidence of the process of evolution is the smallness of the difference which separates every species from the next highest, and the probability that, in the ordinary changes incident to growth, so small a difference might be effected. In all his four volumes, Darwin gives not a single instance wherein one species ever developed into another, or wherein an individual of one species ever developed into an individual of another. Obviously, therefore, there is the same scientific basis for a theory of degradation, or degeneration, i. e., that man has degenerated into the monkey, and thence downward into the polyp and ascidian,—as for the theory that the ascidian and polyp have developed upward into man. Mr. Bryant said:

> Is it not more likely that the easy road downward has been taken, that the lower animals are derived from some degenerate branch of the human race, and that, if we do not labor to keep the rankless hold, our race may be tritored away into the meaner tribes of animals, and finally into animalcula? Then may our Tweeds become the progenitors of those skulking thieves of the Western wilds, the prairie-wolves, or may swim in stagnant pools in the shape of horse-leeches; our astute lawyers may be represented by ——; our great architects by Colorado beetles; our poets by shoals of argulus; our genial and musical doctors of divinity—I say it with all respect to the clergy—by swarms of the mantis or praying insect, always in the attitude of devotion. If we hold to Darwin's theory—as I do not—how are we to know that the vast multitudes of man and woman in the earth are not the ruins, so to speak, of some noble species, with more elevated and perfect faculties, mental, physical, and moral, but now extinct?

The great notoriety achieved by Darwin is in great part fictitious, a part of the mountebankism and legerdemain of science. The general theory that man might have developed from the lower order of creation had occurred as an empty hypothesis to every schoolboy for a century before Darwin wrote. Mr. Darwin has written it up at great length, but without adding a single fact which tends to prove it, or without exhibiting a single instance in which an evolution from a lower to a higher species has occurred or can be made to occur. His merit consists in the moral audacity which tempted him to write up a theory which had gone a-gypsying around the world for a century without finding anybody who cared to father it. We say this in justice to science, which demands evidence, and without any prejudice against the theory that men may have been derived from a monkey, for we regard that account as just as consistent with human dignity as the statement that he was made directly out of the dust of the earth. Whatever may be said of the monkey, he is a long way above dust. And, so far as the spiritual nature is concerned, it could as easily be imparted to an ape as to a piece of earthenware.

THE TRIBUNE goes so far as to say that Mr. Hesing "defended the course of Carl Schurz." If the avowal of that gentleman, that he should, "if a member of the National Convention, vote for the renomination of General Grant, first, last, and all the time," and that his paper "would advocate his election," is a defence of the Missouri Senator, who declares that he will not, under any circumstances, support General Grant, our vision is not clear enough to see it. On National politics, we may add, there was but one expression of opinion at the Committee's meeting, and that was hearty and enthusiastic in favor of the renomination of President Grant.—*Evening Journal.*

The above refers to speeches made at the meeting of the State Central Committee, on Friday. The *Journal* is careful not to deny that Mr. Hesing "defended the course of Carl Schurz." It will not deny, either, that Mr. Hesing, in the same speech, expressed the strongest contempt for the *Evening Journal* and its opinions.

The limits of charity among the sects are sensibly widening. A few years ago, it hazarded the popularity of an Orthodox divine to invite a preacher of another Orthodox sect into his pulpit. More recently, it has been found impossible for Orthodox and Unitarian Christians to co-operate in permanent relief organizations, though they might engage together in certain moral enterprises, including the temperance cause. The Heterodox sectaries, however, seem not only to gain an entrance into Orthodox company with more ease than formerly, but to form a sort of bridge between the more liberal forms of Christianity and the higher grades of heathenism. The reception of Chunder Sen, a year ago, by the Unitarians of England, as a brother, though he refused to permit the name of Christian to be pressed upon him, is an illustration in point. More recently, an educated Hindoo gentleman, now in London, Mr. Lyed Ahmed Khan Bahadar, C. S. I., writes an elaborate article in the *British Quarterly* in vindication of Mohammedanism, thus employing one of the leading religious organs of Great Britain to effect, on British ground, the labors of the English missionaries at Constantinople. Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in his lecture upon Buddha, institutes a comparison between him and Christ, attributing to the former a personal example and religious teachings which are very nearly like those of Christianity, and were uttered five hundred years earlier. The zeal for the speedy conversion of the heathen is giving place, in some quarters, to a sort of curiosity to learn something more about them.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of Feb. 15 contains a new play by George Sand: "*Un Bienfait N'est Jamais Perdu*" (A Good Deed Is Never Thrown Away). Anything written by George Sand demands attention and usually repays it. This is an exception to that rule, however. In January, the *Revue* vigorously critisized Alexander Dumas for the improprieties of his "*Princesse Georges*," and it seems strange that the Count should now stoop to publish "*Un Bienfait N'est Jamais Perdu.*" The play is very decidedly more fit for the closet than the stage, and more fit to have been kept in its authoress's closet than in other people's. The plot is well managed; the characters are well drawn; but it is scarcely worth while to prostitute powers capable of uplifting and dignifying humanity to the fanning an easy, polished hundred-mile wide boasts fraudulent professional seducer; a foolish wife, ready to become his victim; and a presumably pure-minded widow, who sees this gentleman to spare the virtue of her friend, chaffers with him on his "profession," and, finally, discovering that he once spared her brother's life, invites him to become one of their family, on condition that he will practice his arts outside the home-circle. Neither George Sand nor the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will derive great glory from "*Un Bienfait N'est Jamais Perdu.*" A bad deed, as well as a good one, is never lost,—a fact which, in this case, is scored to the discredit of both author and publisher.

There is an Eastern fable of a poor man to whom one of the genii offered unlimited wealth, coupled with an impossibility of associating with honest people. The offer was accepted. He grew rich, and had no difficulty in finding plenty of pleasant dishonest people with whom to make merry. Finally, in an unlucky hour, he resolved to reform. He tried to go with honest people, but the spell hung over him and drove him from their presence, and his ill-gotten wealth vanished when he thus tried to break the fatal compact. So that he died friendless and poor. Jay Gould has been growing rich for years, and has revelled with scoundrels and thieves. Ousted from the Erie Presidency, he retained his Directorship, but contact with honest men was more than he could endure, and, now that he has resigned this position, the Grand Opera House will know him no more. Unfortunately, he has fixtured in his mind no well to use poverty, and friendship of a certain sort can always be bought.

Since universal amnesty has been defeated by the Senate, the House indemnifies itself by passing, each Monday, a measure of special amnesty. The form of the bill is always the same. It is never read, and any name sent in by a Congressman is inserted. The Clerk has but one order in the matter—to strike out the name of Jefferson Davis, should it ever appear. It is also claimed, —and denied,—that no person should be included who would not have received amnesty by the general bill that has twice passed the House. The result of this careless voting has been, that the House has unwittingly restored to political rights and privileges Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina. It is possible that, in order to save the Union from instant overthrow, the vote of last Monday will be reconsidered, and ex-Governor Vance dismissed to the outer darkness again, to wait until sound sense prevails, and universal amnesty is an accepted fact instead of a half-dreaded theory.

An examination of the tenement-houses of London has developed the fact that, in some districts, rooms are occupied by more people than could by any possibility lie on the floor at the same time. If, during the day, they were to keep constantly on their feet, the apartments would be over-crowded, and the question naturally arises: How can they sleep? The explanation of this seeming impossibility is found in the fact that pinching poverty makes many of these people rehearse "Box and Cox" in grim earnest. Theatrical supernumeraries, scene-shifters, ballet-dancers, etc., let their beds to market people, who are just ready to get up and begin their day's work as their hosts finish theirs and are ready to retire.

The London newsboys have been victimized by a shrewd confidence operator. For some months he busied himself in collecting quantities of the penny of 1869, and then started the report that the pennies of that year were too good, gold having by mistake entered into their composition, and that the Post Office would give sixpence apiece for them. The bait took, and, as a particular favor, he allowed a number of newsboys to lay out his stock at five-pence apiece. The victims of this "corner" besieged the Post Office for hours, only to be finally convinced that their friend had sold pennies and buyers alike.

A curious confirmation of the utter defeat of France by Germany may be found in the reason alleged for delaying the trial of Marshal Bazaine for the surrender of Metz. He must be judged by a jury of his peers, and it is said that great difficulty is met with in finding one which will not favor the accused, because every French General managed, in the few months of warfare, to lose a battle or surrender a fortified town. Hence, the stay-at-home heroes fear lest their fellow-feeling may make them kind, and Bazaine may escape punishment for his "treason" to a Government that did not exist.

A melancholy instance of the last straw's breaking a donkey's back comes from Paris. A young man, who had failed in business, and failed in health, and failed in love, failed one night to pull off his boots. Boot-jacks there were not, and hands were of no avail. He had breasted the sea of his former troubles, but this was too much. Having written a slight sketch of his career, for the benefit of a sorrowing world, this victim of a booted body and a booteless life cut his throat, and, in choice Western slang, "died in his boots."

RELIGIOUS.

Description of the New St. John's Episcopal Church.

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Calendar.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

St. John's Episcopal Church will be for the first time occupied for public worship to-day, and that portion of the church which is finished—the Sunday School room—will be dedicated this morning with appropriate services. The new edifice, which has been in process of construction for over a year past, is situated on the corner of Ashland avenue and Smith street, being about midway between Madison and Monroe streets, and in full view of Union Park. The structure, 120 wide and 132 feet in length, fronts on Ashland avenue, with a tower and entrance at the corner of Smith street. It is constructed of Athens stone, rock dressed, with Cleveland sandstone trimmings. It is now only partially completed, St. John's Society having determined to build as fast as they can pay, and no faster.

The massive tower and gable, which will stand out from the front, have not yet been put up. In this gable will be placed an immense triple lancet-form window, filled with beautifully stained glass. The large window will be surmounted by a multifoil, flanked by small St. Catherine's windows. The main entrance to the church will be through the tower, in which is a spacious outer vestibule, leading to an inner court looking upon the auditorium. There will be a large window in the south side of the building similar in style to the front one. From the fact that one of the prominent entrances to the church will be at the southeast corner, on Smith street, this latter window will give the appearance of another front. The tower will be the only one of its kind in this country. It will be built entirely of stone, rising to the height of 256 feet. It will be constructed, an apparently solid square buttress, for some distance above the roof, where a louvre-window of octagonal section for a chime of bells divides the main portion from the spire. This latter will be panelled with ornamental out stone, and will be surmounted by a crocketed finial through to the top. The spire will be capped with a large stone ornament of unique design.

The building has proceeded so far toward completion that the first floor, or Sunday school room, is ready for use. This has been finished in the most elegant manner with ash and black walnut, and presents a very pleasing appearance. It is a large, well-lighted room, capable of sitting comfortably about 500 persons. There is a temporary chancel at the north side of the room, intended, originally, for the Superintendent's stand, which will be used by Dr. Powers, the rector of the Church, as a pulpit platform. To the left of the pulpit are the organ and the sittings for the choir. The organ from the old Church has been refitted, and several new stops put in, and will be used for the present only. In the rear of the pulpit and separated from the chancel is an infants' class-room, for one hundred children, and a door from this room also leads to a large Bible class-room, which is likewise connected with the main room. There is another Bible class room in the south west corner of the building, while to the right of the tower vestibule is a neat little library-room. The furnishing of the room has been done in excellent taste. A cheerful colored carpet—scarlet and gray in panel—covers the floor, and the steps to the chancel have been padded with hair besides. The heating apparatus of the building is a combination of direct and indirect radiation.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday, March 17—Fifth Sunday in Lent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Sunday, March 17—Passion Sunday.
Monday, March 18—St. Gabriel, Archang.
Tuesday, March 19—St. Joseph, Spouse B. V. M.
Wednesday, March 20—St. Patrick, B. C. (from 17th.)
Thursday, March 21—St. Benedict, Abb.
Friday, March 22—Dolorata B. V. M.

JEWISH.

Thursday, March 21—Fast of Esther (30 Adar 13.)

Cathedral of SS Peter and St. Paul, corner of Peoria and Washington streets. Full choral services, with anthem, morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Bokes will officiate.

—St. John's Church, on Ashland avenue, between Monroe and Adams streets. Rev. Dr. Powers, D. D., Rector. Services morning and evening, in the basement.

—Trinity Church, Rev. J. Sullivan, Rector. Services morning and evening in Central Hall. The rite of confirmation will be administered at the morning service by the Bishop of the Diocese. Evening sermon for young men—subject, "A Miracle an Impossibility."

—Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets. Services as usual. In the evening, the rector will continue his lectures on Church history—subject: "Henry VIII not the Parent of the Anglican Church."

—Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Western avenue. Rev. L. W. Snyder, Rector. Services as usual. Seats free.

—All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fulton streets. Rev. W. J. Johnstone, Rector. Services as usual.

—Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Robey streets. Rev. Henry Kinney, Rector. Services as usual. All seats free.

—Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector. Services as usual.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. Boardman.

—Union Park Church. Services morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. D. Helmer.

—Lincoln Park Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. E. Sumney.

—New England Church, corner of Dearborn and White streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev. S. Gilbert.

—First Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Goodwin.

—Oakland Church, Rev. Dr. Criscraft, pastor. Morning subject, "Asking of Pearls; evening subject, "Slipping Place."

—Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor. Services as usual. Seats free. Strangers especially invited.

—There will be preaching, morning and evening, at the South Church, by the pastor. The seats are free.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Jefferson Park Church. The usual services will be conducted by Professor Joseph Haven, morning and evening.

—Welsh Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Preaching by Rev. John R. Daniels, of Wisconsin, at 2½ p. m. and 7 p. m.

—First Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Gordon, from Canada, morning and evening.

—Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, one block west of Blue Island avenue. Preaching by Rev. J. H. Walker, morning and evening.

—Second Church. Preaching morning and evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.

—Prof. D. S. Heffron will preach in the morning, at the Free Baptist Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

—Rev. Dr. Stowell will preach in the Diversy Street School House this evening.

—There will be the usual services in the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, morning and evening. The subject for the evening is "Daniel's Vision of the Stone Cut from the Mountain without Hands."

Elsewhere.

Spurgeon's Church reports 4,004 members.

—The Presbyterian Church is now the largest Protestant denomination in the City of San Francisco.

—The Ritualists of England were greatly exercised about Her Majesty having fixed the Thanksgiving services for the recovery of her son on Feb. 27, holding that the season of Lent is not the time for national rejoicing.

—There are 2,878 ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of whom 321 are unemployed. The number of vacant parishes is estimated at 733.

—The new Church of the Incarnation New York, erected by Dr. Montgomery's congregation, is said to be the first Protestant Episcopal Church ever built in that city without the aid of Trinity.

—Robert Brooks and T. W. Cain, two colored men, graduates of Lincoln University, are about entering the Episcopal Divinity School at Philadelphia, intending to fit themselves for the Episcopal ministry.

—The *Northwestern Advocate*, published at Chicago, reports very extraordinary revivals in the district of country represented by that paper. Many of them are said to be marvels of spiritual power.

—The residents of Jamaica south, Long Island, are about to erect a chapel for the holding of religious services, without regard to denominational distinctions.

—Euchre is the latest missionary agent. Two young men of Taylor's Falls, Minn., played the game on a recent Sunday to decide whether they should go to church in the evening. And they went.

—The Washington *Capital* asserts that the sexton of a fashionable church there caught several couples dancing the Boston in the vestibule of the church on a recent Sunday morning, to the tune of "Come ye disconsolate," which was being rung by the choir.

—A worthy Baptist of Boston, anxious to help a denominational school, agreed to leave it $100,000 at his death, if the institution would pay him the interest at 6 per cent up to that event. The shrewdness of it lies in the fact that he could get his life insured for that amount for $5,000, leaving him a very comfortable income besides! That is, for an annual revenue of say, $6,000 he would let any college insure his life for $100,000.

—A physician in North Yarmouth, Me., during the fifty years of his practice, has appropriated the proceeds of his professional services on Sundays to benevolent purposes.

—It is said that 1,500 people have been converted in the several churches of Kansas, since the "week of prayer"—the first week in January.

—The New York *Christian Leader* (Universalist) denies the truth of a rumor that Dr. Chapin is soon to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hepworth.

—One-third of the people of St. Louis own no Bibles, as a recent canvass has shown.

—A correspondent of the *Christian Era* makes the pertinent inquiry, "Where are the deserters?" He asserts that the statistics of the Baptist denomination show that during the last five years there have been granted 22,000 more letters of dismission than have been received.

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—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says he never wrote or memorized a sermon in his life. He uniformly carries a "skeleton" of his discourse, and takes it into the pulpit with him, but seldom refers to it.

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—The statistics of the Baptist Sunday Schools in the United States are reported as follows: Schools, 8,047; officers and teachers, 80,461; scholars, 607,638; baptisms, 8,815; volumes in library, 1,135,—showing an increase over last report (last year of 2,756 schools, 23,856 officers and teachers, 133,374 scholars, 707 baptisms, and 87,501 volumes in libraries.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has organized in the South since June 1, 1866, ten annual conferences. These embrace a total of 689 itinerant preachers and 135,451 lay members. Of the traveling preachers 260 are white and 370 colored. Of the lay members about 47,000 are white, and 88,425 are colored.

—The German Baptist Churches of the Northern District of Indiana have filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State for "Salem College," to be erected in Marshall County. It is designed to be modelled after the Oberlin College of Ohio. Though under the general control and patronage of the German Baptist Church, it will exclude no one on account of religious views, without regard to denominational distinctions.

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REAL ESTATE.

The Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, and Its Importance to the City.

Quick Transit to the Suburbs in All Directions.

Advance in Values of Residence Property.

The Increasing Demand for Cheap Lots.

Some Important Sales---Summary for the Week.

Remonstrance against the admission of any more railroads into the city seems to be the order of the day in Chicago, and the latest demonstration in this line was the meeting held by the owners of lots on Arnold, Clark, and Butterfield streets to protest against the admission of the "Chicago & Canada Southern." The remonstrants acknowledge that it is an advantage to the city at large to have all the new railroads we can get, but everybody wants the roads to come in on some other street than the one on which his lot fronts.

We presume there is nobody foolish enough to claim that these new roads should not be admitted at all, and, if they are admitted at all, the most that can be demanded of them is to pay for the actual damage to the value of property along the lines on which they are admitted. The new Constitution of this State makes ample provision for all damages to property caused by the location of railroads. It specifies in the Bill of Rights, Article 2, Section 13, that "private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation," and specifies that such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury. The property-owners have no more right to assume that the railroad companies do not mean to make just compensation for all damages that they cause than railroad companies have to assume that the lot-owners want something more than just compensation. Until the railroad companies have made further mission to the city show that they do not intend to deal fairly, it does not seem that the lot-owners on the proposed routes of any of these new roads have any grounds for remonstrance.

THE CHICAGO & CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD is probably the most important of the dozen new railroads now seeking an entrance to the city, except, perhaps, the new road from Milwaukee. The line of this road is south of, and nearly parallel with, the Michigan Southern from Chicago to Detroit, on the Detroit River, 250 miles. From Detroit to Amherstburg, in Canada, is 44 miles, and from Amherstburg to the International Bridge, at Buffalo, is 209 miles, thus making the entire route from Chicago to Buffalo 503 miles. This is 74 miles shorter than the route on the Michigan Central, and Grand Trunk railways, and about the same distance shorter than by the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore.

The most important thing however to Chicago in connection with the new short line is that the grades on the whole route from Chicago to Buffalo will be very light (all loads will not be the n i e) that freight can be transported over the road at a less cost than by any existing road from this city to the East. The engineers and projectors of this road that they will be able to transport grain from Chicago to Buffalo at very little over a cent a bushel less than by any rail. Thus, with ten tons of wheat in a car, the cost of carrying it to Buffalo would be, say, $25, or at the rate of 2½ cents per bushel. This will confer a large quantity of grain that would otherwise seek the lake ports north of this city, and be transported thence by vessels to Buffalo, will come to Chicago.

The entire line of this new road will be completed and in operation within nineteen months.

THE EVANSTON NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

The proposed route of this new suburban road is from Evanston south on Asbury avenue, west of the North Shore Drive,—as far as Graceland; from thence south on Sheffield street to Hawthorne avenue; thence west on Hawthorne to Kingsbury street; along Kingsbury to either Michigan or Kinzie street, and east on one of these to a depot near the north end of the LaSalle street tunnel. The entire cost of the twelve miles of road and rolling stock would probably be $500 00.

The principal loss of this road meet with considerable opposition from the owners of property about the junction of Sheffield and Fullerton avenues, but the character of all the property adjoining the proposed route is such at present that it will be no damage to it. The fact is that the passage of the road will increase values on this kind of a road, will be but little more objectionable than the passage of the horse cars, and the location of such a road would not, perhaps, do any residence property that was not worth at least $75 per front foot *without* such a track in the street.

SOUTH EVANSTON

seems to be thriving. Within a quarter of a mile of the South Evanston station, (which is three-fourths of a mile south of the regular Evanston station), there are now thirty-five houses being erected, costing from $2,000 to $5,000 each. The place is supplied with gas from Evanston, and is becoming an important addition to that pleasantest of the suburban towns about Chicago.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The owners of North Side property object to the city selling the North Side lot for the site for a County Jail. They claim that in the conveyance of this lot to the city in 1850, it was part of the contract that the lot should be used for a site for a market house," and that any other use of the ground is impliedly forbidden. It is claimed that the location of a jail there would depreciate the value of surrounding property. It would unquestionably work a great difference in the value of surrounding property whether the lot is used for a jail or a market house.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN SUMMER.

It is understood that next summer the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will make stations and stop all trains at the new cotton mill near Brighton, and at several other points on the road near there, thus furnishing additional facilities for the suburban travel which is becoming the most important feature in the increase of the population of the city. Together with the means of transit to suburban points afforded by the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the facilities will be afforded by the Chicago & LaSalle Road—which will probably be built, notwithstanding the present temporary opposition to it—these three routes will be the means of extending the city southward more rapidly during the next two years than ever before.

SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

It may be safely estimated that the value of all the residence property south of Twenty-second street, east of State, and north, of say, Douglas place, has been increased from 10 to 30 per cent by the southward movement of the population, in consequence of the fire. The same may be said of the best residence quarters of the South Division in the vicinity of Union Park. South of Douglas place there has been less advance in values, because that property was perfectly safe from fire anyway, the speculation last summer in South Park property had already exhausted the demands for cheap residences there, and left no room for a further advance at present.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR CHEAP LOTS.

The demand for cheap lots, at prices ranging from $300 to $800, is greater than has ever been known before in this city, and the extent of this demand is shown by the fact that out of the 215 transfers recorded during the last six days of the present week, no less than three-fifths of them were for lots of these sizes, and these 90 to 8 at from $300 to $700 each. Nearly all of them were for lots inside the city limits, and a large majority of them are outside the fire limits. These represent the purchases of homes by mechanics and salaried men who find it impossible to pay the enormous rents charged by landlords for cottages of four or five rooms each. The prospect that the price of bricks will rise before the spring trade opens, and that a brick will be much more expensive than a frame house, is also driving many people into the purchase of cheap lots.

LUMBER AND BRICK.

The relief that brick will be higher in proportion than lumber seems reasonable. The increase in the demand for brick will not only be greater, but the cost of transporting brick adds more to the cost of that material than it does to that of lumber.

SOME IMPORTANT SALES

Several sales made during the last few days, and not yet placed upon record, give an indication of the values in different quarters of the city as follows:

The Manufacturers' National Bank has purchased the northwest corner of State and Madison streets, a lot 50 feet east front, by 90 feet deep, for $60 per foot, being at the ratio of $27.40 per square foot. The Manufacturers has evidently made a judicious selection for a bank location, as it will be near the wholesale district north of Washington and east of State streets, and also near to the most important retail neighborhoods in the city.

The First Universalist Society have sold the lot on which their church stood on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street for $1,350 per front foot. The lot is of irregular depths, the corner being 120 feet deep, and the rear 80 feet being 171 feet deep. The whole price to be paid is $168,500.

The lot on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, has just been sold by Mr. R. A. R. Mills to Mrs. P. F. X. Peck for $800 per front foot. The lot is 75 feet by 185 feet. Four years ago it could have been bought for about $125 to $175 per front foot and even a year ago would probably not have sold for over $300 to $400 per front foot, but all the property in that part of the city has been increased in value by the fire.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

	Number of transfers.	Aggregate value.
Within the city limits	197	$319,945
North of the city limits	4	16,555
South of the city limits	16	37,420
	217	$373,315

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 16—CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ½ of Lot 28, of Thomas' Lots 19 and 25, in Block 7, of Rockwell's Addition, dated March 7; consideration, $800.

Dayton st, 120 ft south of Willow st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 9; consideration, $300.

Undivided ½ of Lot 15, in Block 5, of Wing's Section 17, 39, 14, with improvements, dated March 5; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 66, in Burke's Block 5, of w ½ of Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $200.

Lot 40, in Burke's Block 5, of w ½ of Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $500.

Fourth st, 96 ft w of Rucker st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $1,650.

Lots 11 and 12, in Avery's and Bond's Block 11, of s e ¼ Section 31, 39, 14, with cottage, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $750.

Walsh st, between Fisk and Morgan sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000

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Lot 24 in Walker's Block 13, in Walsh and McCarthy's addition to Lake, 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $800.

Burnside st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 16; consideration, $4,000.

Neith Dearborn st, between Division and Goethe sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 44 and 45, in Block 1, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 47, in Burke's Block 5, of w ½ of s ½ Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $600.

Clinton st, between Monroe and Adams sts, e f, 50x100 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $6,000.

Right of way in favor of Belden av, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $25.

Hastings st, between Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $800

...per week.
...cents per week.
...RUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

...e Branch Office, No. 49 Wabash-av., in the Rookeries of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1872.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

President Grant has authorized Congressman Farwell to state that he (the President) is in favor of the passage of the Chicago Relief bill; but suggested, in his interview with the Chicago Committee, and through various other persons has repeated, that the passage of that bill had been endangered by allusions to the tariff in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. A number of persons are repeating this suggestion, either from ignorance of the facts or hostility to the bill. When the bill was proposed, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE advocated its passage as an act of justice to a people stricken by a severe calamity. Among other reasons given for its passage, we stated that the loss to the General Government would not probably exceed half a million of dollars, but the relief to the community in having unfixed building materials would equal many millions of dollars. We distinctly asserted that, if the bill passed, it was not at all probable that any unusual proportion of the materials would be imported, but the relief would be none the less direct to our people.

The bill had no sooner passed the House than it was opposed in the Senate, and by remonstrances from persons in this city, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the interests of American manufacturers. Armed with these remonstrances, Mr. Ferry and Mr. Chandler opposed the bill, showing that, under the tariff, the lumbermen of Michigan were entitled to collect a tax of 20 per cent on all their lumber used to rebuild Chicago, and they appealed to the Senate not to deprive them of that bounty.

The first person who made any application of this bill to the Tariff law was Senator Sherman, who asked the question, "If this bill passes, what is to become of our domestic manufactures?" Mr. Sherman bluntly declared that the loss of revenue was of no moment, but indicated with sufficient clearness that the destruction of Chicago was the opportunity of the manufacturers of building materials, and that the Senate ought not to deprive them of the opportunity. As he presented the question, it was, whether these manufacturers should be allowed to demand their 30 to 50 per cent tax as a condition to the rebuilding of Chicago, or whether the impoverished people of this city should be allowed to replace their habitations, on which they have already paid the duties, with untaxed materials. Senator Sherman was followed by other Senators, making appeals that their friends be not deprived of the right to plunder the burnt-out people of this city; one asked that the marble should be taxed, another that glass, another that linseed oil, another that iron and steel, and Ferry, Chandler, and Carpenter roared about half of the tax on lumber. It was then, after the opponents of the bill had disclosed the real ground of their objection to it, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE began to battle for it on anti-tariff grounds. If the bill was to be passed at all, it was to be passed by answering the arguments of its opponents,—*the only arguments they were advancing against it.* To pretend that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE injured the prospects of the bill, under such circumstances, is a vain attempt to conceal and excuse a spirit of hostility to the bill or indifference to it. We have no regrets or apologies to express for what we have said on this subject, and propose to repeat on every proper occasion, that it is a disgrace to civilization that the United States Senate should declare that, before the burnt-out people of Chicago shall rebuild their homes, they shall first pay for the privilege from 20 to 50 per cent tax to men who have not been burnt out. We repeat, now, that such an exaction is a robbery, the iniquity of which is aggravated by the fact that our people have already paid this tax on the property destroyed.

It is true that this bill brings forcibly before the public the general injustice of the tariff; but that is the misfortune of the tariff, and is not to be charged upon THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Sherman felt the full force of this; his attention was not called to it by us; it was a fact that stared him in the face. To pass the bill was to confess that the tax on lumber was a fraud, because not levied to raise revenue, but to give men like Senator Ferry the power to collect $2 per thousand feet on all lumber used by the people; and it might provoke a demand from all other parts of the country that the special tax be repealed. The embarrassments of the friends of the tariff were not produced or suggested by us; they were self-evident and inherent. Had the bill been passed, it would have attracted no special attention; but the speeches made against it by Sherman, Ferry, and Carpenter have drawn attention to the exactions and robberies of the tariff from all parts of the country, which will not stop with the defeat of this bill, if it is to be defeated.

HESING, LINEGAR, AND SCHURZ.

The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city, on Friday last, was marked by a miniature edition of the Congressional debate on the French arms inquiry. It is significant of the influence of Mr. Schurz, that his connection with this investigation should have been the most important and exciting feature of the meeting of the Committee, while, at the same time, it was a striking comment on the comforting assurances of Mr. C. L. Wilson, that everything was lovely in the party. The debate on the arms sale was mainly confined to Mr. Hesing and Mr. Raster on the one side, and Mr. D. T. Linegar on the other. We have been compelled, of late, to differ with Mr. Hesing so many times and so firmly, that we are rather glad of an opportunity to agree with him on one point. His position on the attitude of Mr. Schurz, with reference to the arms investigation, was clearly right; while Mr. Linegar was clearly wrong in assuming that, because Mr. Schurz had denounced the sale of arms by the United States to France, he was acting as a Prussian and not as a citizen of the United States. It was clearly the duty of Mr. Schurz, or of any other American citizen who was possessed of the facts in the case, to press an investigation of them, and, if there had been a breach of neutrality, involving in addition thereto a private speculation, to establish both facts and remedy them in the speediest manner possible. Any other course would have laid us liable to a charge of gross inconsistency, and would have prejudiced us in the eyes of other nations with regard to our claims against Great Britain. Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Sumner occupy the same position that John Bright, John Stuart Mill, and Wm. E. Forster occupied when they warned the English Parliament and people of the breach of neutrality that was being committed in allowing the Alabama to escape from English ports. They were denounced by the party in power, as Mr. Schurz, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Sumner are denounced, and all kinds of unworthy motives attributed to them. Their course was subsequently proved to be right, as the course of the advocates of the French arms investigation will be. If we are to demand compensation for a breach of neutrality by Great Britain, or any other nation, we must observe the duties imposed by international law ourselves; and, if even a suspicion that we have violated that law rests upon us, and we endeavor to conceal it, or put ourselves in any position hostile to a full and free investigation, we are grossly inconsistent.

THE TRIBUNE goes so far as to say that Mr. Hesing "defended the course of Carl Schurz." If the avowal of that gentleman, that he should, "if a member of the National Convention, vote for the renomination of General Grant, first, last, and all the time," and that his paper "would advocate his election," is a defence of the Missouri Senator, who declares that he will not, under any circumstances, support General Grant, our vision is not clear enough to see it. On National politics, we may add, there was but one expression of opinion at the Committee's meeting, and that was hearty and enthusiastic in favor of the renomination of President Grant.—*Evening Journal.*

The above refers to speeches made at the meeting of the State Central Committee, on Friday. The *Journal* is careful not to deny that Mr. Hesing "defended the course of Carl Schurz." It will not deny, either, that Mr. Hesing, in the same speech, expressed the strongest contempt for the *Evening Journal* and its opinions.

The limits of charity among the sects are sensibly widening. A few years ago, it hazarded the popularity of an Orthodox divine to invite a preacher of another Orthodox sect into his pulpit. More recently, it has been found impossible for Orthodox and Unitarian Christians to co-operate in permanent relief organizations, though they might engage together in certain moral enterprises, including the temperance cause. The Heterodox sectaries, however, seem not only to gain an entrance into Orthodox company with more ease than formerly, but to form a sort of bridge between the more liberal forms of Christianity and the higher grades of heathenism. The reception of Chunder Sen, a year ago, by the Unitarians of England, as a brother, though he refused to permit the name of Christian to be pressed upon him, is an illustration in point. More recently, an educated Mohammedan, now in London, Mr. Lyed Ameed Khan Bahadur, C. B., M. R. A. S., has elaborate articles in the *Quarterly* in vindication of Mohammedanism, thus employing one of the leading religious organs of Great Britain to offset, on British ground, the labors of the English missionaries at Constantinople. Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in his lecture upon Buddha, institutes a comparison between him and Christ, attributing to the former a personal example and religious teachings which are very nearly parallel with Christianity, and were uttered five hundred years earlier. The zeal for the speedy conversion of the heathen is giving place, in some quarters, to a sort of curiosity to learn something more about them.

EFFECT OF SEWING-MACHINES ON HEALTH.

Among the interesting questions discussed in the last report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, is the effect of the use of the ordinary sewing-machines, worked by the treadle or foot-power, upon the health of the female operatives. The patent of Elias Howe, Jr., is dated Sept. 10, 1846. The general introduction of sewing-machines into families began about the years of 1850 to 1855, and was not attended at first with any general complaints as to the effect upon the health of the women who used them. As early as 1860, however, the machines came into general use in the "slop shops" and shirt and clothing manufactories, and simultaneously observations began to be made by physicians of certain unhealthy effects accompanying their use. In some instances, cramps of the lower limbs, and irritation of the sheaths and tendons of the extensor and flexor muscles, followed at times by partial paralysis, pointed directly to the use of the sewing-machine as the exciting cause. In one case there was a paralysis of the entire surface of the foot, caused by the prolonged contact with the metallic pedal. No subsequent case like this has ever occurred. In most cases the injury assumed the form of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and strength, pains in the chest, giddiness and nervous headache, caused by the vibratory motion of the machines. Many also suffered from leucorrhœa, irritation of the pelvis, and diseases peculiar to women.

With this information before them, the Board sent inquiries to 138 correspondents, representing 130 towns in Massachusetts, and several large cities in other States. The conclusion derived by the Board from a comparison of the answers to these inquiries, is, that the treadle sewing-machines may be used with very general safety by all women not already feeble or infirm, for three or four hours a day, in performing the amount of sewing usually required in private families. None but very strong and vigorous women, however, are capable of working the full ten hours or more required in factories, and even these grow old rapidly, and fail in health in a very few years. The Board, therefore, urgently recommend the substitution of steam-power for foot-power in these factories. Their position is sustained by the experience of many employers, who say that, in abandoning foot-power for steam-power, they have found not only the best results as to health, but a more vigorous and rapid performance of the work. It is believed that the injurious results attributed to the use of the machine in factories are often due to impure air and excessive labor. Of 213 women, between the ages of 16 and 25, working from 11 to 13 hours a day, 104 complained of fatigue, muscular pains, etc., which were soon removed by rest. Of 226 women, between the ages of 25 and 35, of whom 104 work 11 hours and 102 8 hours, 82 complained of cramps in the legs, 61 of general muscular pains, and 29 of pain in the kidneys. Of 95 women, between the ages of 35 and 52, of whom 53 worked from 10 to 11 hours, and 42 from 8 to 10 hours, 18 were found to suffer from cramps in the legs, 14 from general muscular pains, and 61 from pains in the and perfect faculties, mental, physical, and moral, but now extinct!

The great notoriety achieved by Darwin is in great part fictitious, a part of the mountebankism and legerdemain of science. The general theory that man might have developed from the lower order of creation had occurred as an empty hypothesis to every schoolboy for a century before Darwin wrote. Mr. Darwin has written it up at great length, but without adding a single fact which tends to prove it, or without exhibiting a single instance in which an evolution from a lower to a higher species has occurred or can be made to occur. His meritconsists in the moral audacity which tempted him to write up a theory which had gone a-gypsying around the world for a century without finding anybody who cared to father it. We say this in justice to science, which demands evidence, and without any prejudice against the theory that men may have been derived from a monkey, for we regard that account as just as consistent with human dignity as the statement that he was made directly out of the dust of the earth. Whatever may be said of the monkey, he is a long way above dust. And, so far as the spiritual nature is concerned, it could as easily be imparted to an ape as to a piece of earthenware.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of Feb. 15 contains a new play by George Sand: "*Un Bienfait N'est Jamais Perdu*" (A Good Deed Is Never Thrown Away). Anything written by George Sand demands attention and usually repays it. This is an exception to that rule, however. In January, the *Revue* vigorously criticised Alexander Dumas for the improprieties of his "*Princesse Georges*," and it seems strange that in February it should stoop to the same level. "*N'est Jamais Perdu*" is the play is very decidedly unfit for the closet than the stage, and more fit to have been kept in its authoress' closet than in other people's. The plot is well managed; the characters are well drawn; but it is scarcely worth while to prostitute powers capable of uplifting and dignifying humanity to limning an easy, polished scoundrel who boasts himself to be a professional seducer; a foolish widow, ready to become his victim; and a presumably pure-minded widow, who begs this gentleman to spare the virtue of her friend, chaffers with him on his "profession," and, finally, discovering that he once spared her brother's life, invites him to become one of their family, on condition that he will practise his arts outside the home circle. Neither George Sand nor the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will gain credit for the moral of "*Un Bienfait N'est Jamais Perdu*." A bad deed, as well as a good one, is never lost,—a fact which, in this case, is scored to the discredit of both author and publisher.

There is an Eastern fable of a poor man to whom one of the genii offered unlimited wealth, coupled with an impossibility of associating with human people. This offer was accepted. He grew rich, and had no difficulty in finding plenty of pleasant dishonest people with whom to make merry. Finally, in an unlucky hour, he resolved to reform. He tried to go with honest people, but the spell hung over him and drove him from their presence, and his ill-gotten wealth vanished when he thus tried to break his compact, so that he died friendless and poor. Just so the growing up of society forces, and has revelled with scoundrels and thieves. Ousted from the Erie Presidency, he retained his Directorship, but contact with honest men was more than he could endure, and now that he has resigned this position, the Grand Opera House will know him no more. Unfortunately, he has feathered his nest too well to fear poverty, and friendship of a certain sort can always be bought.

Since universal amnesty has been defeated by the Senate, the House indemnifies itself by passing, each Monday, a measure of special amnesty. The form of the bill is always the same. It is never read, and any name sent in by a Congressman is inserted. The Clerk has but one order in the matter—to strike out the name of Jefferson Davis, should it ever occur. It is then asked, and denied,—that no person should be included who would not have received amnesty by the general bill that has twice passed the House. The result of this careless voting has been, that the House has unwittingly restored to political rights and privileges Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina. It is possible that, in order to save the Union from instant overthrow, the vote of last Monday will be reconsidered, and ex-Governor Vance dismissed to the outer darkness again, to wait until sound sense prevails, and universal amnesty is an accepted fact instead of a half-dreaded theory.

An examination of the tenement-houses of London has developed the fact that, in some districts, rooms are occupied by more people than could by any possibility lie on the floor at the same time. If, during the day, they were to keep constantly on their feet, the apartments would be over-crowded, and the question naturally arises: How can they sleep? The explanation of this seeming impossibility is found in the fact that pinching poverty makes many of these people rehearse "Box and Cox" in grim earnest. Theatrical supernumeraries, scene-shifters, ballet-dancers, etc., let their beds to market-people, who are just ready to get up and begin their day's work as their hosts finish theirs and are ready to retire.

The London newsboys have been victimized by a three-cent operator in copper. For some months he buried himself in collecting quantities of the penny of 1864, and then started the report that the pennies of that year were too good, gold having by mistake entered into their composition, and that the Post Office would give sixpence apiece for them. The bait took, and, as a particular favor, he allowed a number of newsboys to buy out his stock at five-pence apiece. The victimized this "corner" besieged the Post Office for hours, only to be finally convinced that their friend had sold pennies and buyers alike.

A curious confirmation of the utter defeat of France by Germany may be found in the reason alleged for delaying the trial of Marshal Bazaine for the surrender of Metz. He must be judged by a jury of his peers, and it is said that great difficulty is met with in finding one which will not favor the accused, because every French General managed, in the few months of warfare, to lose a battle or surrender a fortified town. Hence, the stay-at-home heroes fear lest their fellow-feeling may make them kind, and Bazaine may escape punishment for his "treason" to a GOVERNMENT that did not exist.

A melancholy instance of the last straw's breaking a donkey's back comes from Paris. A young man, who had failed in business, and failed in love, and failed in love, failed one night to pull off his boots. Boot-jacks there were not, and hands were of no avail. He had breasted the sea of his former troubles, but this was too much. Having written a slight sketch of his career, for the benefit of a sorrowing world, this victim of a booted body and a bootless life cut his throat, and, in choice Western slang, "died in his boots."

RELIGIOUS.

Description of the New St. John's Episcopal Church.

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Calendar.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

St. John's Episcopal Church will be for the first time occupied for public worship to-day, and that portion of the church which is finished—the Sunday School room—will be dedicated this morning with appropriate services. The new edifice, which has been in process of construction for over a year past, is situated on the corner of Ashland avenue and Smith street, being about midway between Madison and Monroe streets, and in full view of Union Park. The structure, 120 wide and 132 feet in length, fronts on Ashland avenue, with a tower and entrance at the corner of Smith street. It is constructed of Athens stone, rock dressed, with Cleveland sandstone trimmings. It is now only partially completed, St. John's Society having determined to build as fast as they can pay, and no faster.

The massive tower and gable, which will stand out from the front, have not yet been put up. In this gable will be placed an immense triple lancet-form window, filled with beautifully designed stained glass. The large window will be surmounted by a multifoil, flanked by small St. Catherine's windows. The main entrance to the church will be through the tower, in which is a spacious outer vestibule, leading to an inner court looking upon the auditorium. There will be a large window in the south side of the building similar in style to the front one. From the fact that one of the prominent entrances to the church will be at the southeast corner, on Smith street, this latter window will give the appearance of another front. The tower will be the only one of its kind in this country. It will be built entirely of stone, rising to the height of 225 feet. It will be constructed, an apparently solid square buttress, for some distance above the roof, where a louvre-windowed octagonal section for a chime of bells divides the main portion from the spire. This latter will be panelled with ornamental cut stone, and will be entirely open through and through to the top. The spire will be capped with a large stone ornament of unique design.

The building has proceeded so far toward completion that the first floor, or Sunday school room, is ready for use. This has been finished in the most elegant manner with ash and black walnut, and presents a very pleasing appearance. It is a large, well-lighted room, capable of seating comfortably about 900 persons. There is a modest chancel at the north side of the room, intended, originally, for the Superintendent's stand, which will be used by Dr. Powers, the rector of the Church, as a pulpit platform. To the left of the pulpit are the organ and the sittings for the choir. The organ from the old church has been refitted, and several new stops put in, and will be used for the present only. In the rear of the pulpit and separated from the chancel is a "infants' class-room," for the youngest children, and a door from this room also leads to a large Bible class-room, which is likewise connected with the main room. There is another Bible class room in the southwest corner of the building, while to the right of the tower vestibule is a neat and tasteful library room. The furnishing of the room has been done in excellent taste. A cheerful colored carpet—scarlet and gray in equal—covers the floor, and the stops to the chancel have been padded with hair besides. The heating apparatus of the building is a combination of direct and indirect radiation.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday, March 17—Fifth Sunday in Lent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Sunday, March 17—Passion Sunday.
Monday, March 18—St. Gabriel, Archang.
Tuesday, March 19—St. Joseph, Spouse B. V. M.
Wednesday, March 20—Patricius, B. C. (from 17th.)
Thursday, March 21—St. Benedict, Abb.
Friday, March 22—Dolores of B. V. M.

JEWISH.

Thursday, March 21—Fast of Esther (24 Adar 13.)

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral of SS Peter and St. Paul, corner of Peoria and Washington streets. Full choral service, with anthem, morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Bolles will officiate.

St. John's Church, on Ashland avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Rector. Services morning and evening, in the basement.

Trinity Church, Rev. J. Sullivan, Rector. Services morning and evening in Central Hall. The rite of confirmation will be administered at the morning service by the Bishop of the Diocese. Evening sermon for young men—subject, "A Miracle an Impossibility."

Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets. Services as usual. In the evening, the rector will continue his lecture on Church History—subject: "Henry VIII not the Father of the Anglican Church."

Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Western avenue, Rev. L. W. Snyder, Rector. Services as usual. Seats free.

All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets. Rev. W. J. Johnstone, Rector. Services as usual.

Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, Rev. Henry Kinney, Rector. Services as usual. All seats free.

Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector. Services as usual.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. Boardman.

Union Park Church. Services morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. D. Helmer.

Lincoln Park Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. O. E. Sumner.

New England Church, corner of Dearborn and White streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev. S. Gilbert.

First Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Preaching as usual by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Goodwin.

Oakland Church, Rev. Dr. Cracraft, pastor. Morning subject, "Asking of Pearls; evening subject, "Slipping Places."

Tabernacle Church, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, Rev. E. F. Williams, pastor. Services as usual. Seats free. Strangers especially invited.

—There will be preaching, morning and evening, at the South Church, by the pastor. The seats are free.

PRESBYTERIAN.

JEFFERSON Park Church. The usual services will be conducted by Professor Joseph Haven, morning and evening.

Welsh Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets. Preaching by Rev. John R. Daniels, of Wisconsin, at 2½ p m, and 7 p. m.

First Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Gordon, from Canada, morning and evening.

Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, one block east of Blue Island avenue. Preaching by Rev. J. H. Walker, morning and evening. Rev. Arthur Mitchell will lecture for the benefit of the Reunion Church, on Tuesday evening next. Subject: "Recollections of Judea and Jerusalem."

Prof. Swing will preach in Standard Hall at half past 10 o'clock a. m.

BAPTIST.

Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street. Preaching as usual by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., pastor. Morning subject, "Realism;" evening subject, "Growing Robes." Please read the words in connection with the pew-racks. Strangers are cordially invited.

—University Place Church, Rev. J. M. Gregory, President of the Industrial Agricultural College, will preach morning and evening.

—Fifth Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets, Rev. W. J. Kennott, pastor, will preach as usual. Morning subject, "The Eternal Relationship Between the Human Body and Soul." Evening subject, "The Unpardonable Sin."

—Union Park Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Florence McCarthy. Evening subject, "Home Again," the last in a series of sermons on the "Prodigal Son."

METHODIST.

Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan street. Preaching morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Fowler.

—Grant Place Church. Preaching morning by the pastor, Rev. E. M. Boring.

—Rev. M. M. Packhurst will deliver a lecture in Grant Place Church, on Thursday evening next. Subject: "The Coming Man."

—Services of unusual interest will be held at Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 10:30 a. m. The converts of the revival now in progress will be received into the Church, and baptized.

—Rev. Mr. Yates, of Aurora, will preach in the Park Avenue Church, at 10:30 a. m.

UNITARIAN.

The teachers and pupils of Unity Church Sunday School, on the South Side, are requested to meet at the Church on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, immediately after the morning service, to take steps toward reorganizing.

—Third Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets. Rev. C. A. Staples will preach as usual. Evening lecture on the Miracles of Jesus.

—Fourth Church services in Murray Chapel. Preaching in the morning by Rev. C. W. Wendte. Subject, "Culture and Success."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor Francis L. Patton, of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, and Professor David Swing, of the North Presbyterian Church, will preach to-day for the congregation worshiping in the Chapel of the Chicago University, on Douglas place.—Professor Patton in the morning, and Professor Swing in the evening.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church will worship in the Synagogue, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Ryder, will officiate in the morning. There will be no evening service.

—New Jerusalem Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, Rev. O. Day Noble preaches in the morning, and in the afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock at Carr's Hall, corner of Lake and West streets.

—Rev. J. S. Dennis preaches, in the morning, at the Church of the Redeemer.

—Rev. John W. Davis will lecture, in the church on the corner of Sangamon and Washington streets, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, on the "Divine Judgment Coming upon the Christian Nations, and the Way to Escape Them."

—T. Burr will preach, morning and evening, in Advent Christian Church, on Green street, near Madison street, and at 3 p. m. in the church on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street.

—Thomas Wilson, editor of the *Restitution*, will deliver a discourse this evening, in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, on the subject, "Where will the Righteous be Rewarded—in Heaven, or upon the Earth?"

—Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. A. K. Shoemaker.

—Miss Susie M. Johnson will lecture in the West Side Opera House morning and evening.

—Rev. S. S. Hunting, Western Secretary of the American Unitarian Society, will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.

—Prof. D. S. Hefron will preach in the morning, at the Free Baptist Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

—Rev. Dr. Stowell will preach in the Divinity Street School House this evening.

—There will be the usual services in the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, morning and evening. The subject for the evening is "Daniel's Vision of the stone Cut from the Mountain without Hands."

Elsewhere.

Spurgeon's Church reports 4,084 members.

—The Presbyterian Church is now the largest Protestant denomination in the City of San Francisco.

—The Ritualists of England were greatly exercised about Her Majesty having fixed the Thanksgiving services for the recovery of her son on Feb. 27, holding that the season of Lent is not the time for national rejoicing.

—There are 2,878 ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of whom 321 are unemployed. The number of vacant parishes is estimated at 750.

—The new Church of the Incarnation New York, erected by Dr. Montgomery's congregation, is said to be the first Protestant Episcopal Church ever built in that city without the aid of Trinity.

—Robert Brooks and T. W. Cain, two colored men, graduates of Lincoln University, are about entering the Episcopal Divinity School at Philadelphia, intending to fit themselves for the Episcopal ministry.

—The *Northwestern Advocate*, published at Chicago, reports very extraordinary revivals in the district of country represented by that paper. Many of them are said to be marvels of spiritual power.

—The residents at Jamaica, south, Long Island, are about to erect a chapel for the holding of religious services, without regard to denominational distinctions.

—Euchre is the latest missionary agent. Two young men of Taylor's Falls, Minn., played the game on a recent Sunday to decide whether they should go to church in the evening. And they went.

—The Washington *Capital* asserts that the sexton of a fashionable church there contrived to get couples dancing the Boston in the vestibules of the church on a recent Sunday morning, to the tune of "Come to Jesus," which was being sung by the choir.

—A worthy Baptist of Boston, anxious to help a denominational school, agreed to insure it to-day at his death, if the institution would pay him the interest at 6 per cent up to that event. The shrewd Christian knew that he could get his life insured for that amount for $4,000 or $5,000, leaving him a very comfortable income besides. That is, for an annual premium of $240 or $2,000 he would let any college insure his life for $160,000.

—A physician in North Yarmouth, Me., during the fifty years of his practice, has appropriated the proceeds of his professional services on Sundays to benevolent purposes.

—It is said that 1,500 people have been converted in the several churches of Kansas, since the "week of prayer"—the first week in January.

—The New York *Christian Leader* (Universalist) denies the truth of a rumor that Dr. Chapin is soon to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hepworth.

—One-third of the people of St. Louis own no Bibles, as a recent canvass has shown.

—A correspondent of the *Christian Era* makes the pertinent inquiry, "Where are the deserters?" He says that, according to the statistics of the denomination show that during the last five years there have been granted 22,000 more letters of dismission than have been received.

—The Dutch Reformed Church is said to have more ministerial vacancies, owing to deaths and other causes, than there are students in the theological institutions.

—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says he never wrote or memorized a sermon in his life. He usually carries a "skeleton," a half sheet of note paper, into the pulpit with him, but seldom refers to it.

—Since the last Episcopal Convention in Illinois, about one month ago, but one clergyman has removed from the Diocese, while six have been received from other Dioceses.

—The Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, says that the Indians of Alaska are more highly civilized than the other tribes, having been under the care of the Greek Church, and several new stops are regarded as complimentary to our national Christianity.

—The Damascus, 3,000 Mohammedans have avowed a desire to become Christians. They have regular prayer-meetings, and pray to the Lord Jesus Christ that he will reveal himself as their Savior, and lead them in the way of truth. There is also a great spiritual movement in Persia, looking forward to the speedy coming of the Savior.

—The Rev. Mr. Purchas has been suspended for one year by the British Privy Council, and deprived of his benefice and of three hundred pounds a year. His suspension is for disobedience to its monition as to vestments, altar lights, &c., and a sequestration issued against him for the cost of the proceedings against him, over £2,000.

—The statistics of the Baptist Sunday Schools in the United States are reported as follows: Schools, 8,047; officers and teachers, 80,461; scholars, 607,638; baptisms, 8,614; volumes in library, 1,000,000. The impression is made by the report that of 2,786 schools, 23,836 officers and teachers, 133,374 scholars, 707 baptisms, and 37,521 volumes in libraries.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has organized in the South since June 1, 1866, ten annual conferences. These embrace a total of 630 itinerant preachers and 158,361 lay members. Of the travelling preachers 266 are white and 370 colored. Of the lay members about 47,000 are white, and 88,425 are colored.

—The German Baptist Churches of the Northern District of Indiana have filed articles of association with the Secretary of State for "Salem College," to be erected in Marshall County. It is designed to be modelled after the Oberlin College of Ohio. Though under the general control and patronage of the German Baptist Church, it will exclude no one on account of religious opinions, color, or sex.

—The West Church, Boston, has been noted for the length of its pastorates. During the 123 years of its existence, it has had only three pastors. It was in 1806, when Dr. Lowell was settled, only one ordination or installation service has been held within its walls. That was on the last of March, 1837. The thirty-fifth anniversary of this event was duly observed by the Rev. Dr. Bartol, on Sunday, March 3.

—Sir Harry Parkes, in his statement made to a deputation who waited on Lord Granville, attributes the persecution of Christians in Japan solely to political rather than religious causes. The native converts continually use their nominal Christianity as a cloak for disorderly conduct, and the Japanese Government in banishing them simply removed them out of the sphere of propagandism, taking care that they were properly treated in their exile.

—A priest of Toulouse has just published a curious work, with the title, "End of the World in 1921," from which we extract the passage:

The world will come to an end in the year 1921 seven months, thirteen days, three minutes, thirty-one seconds, plus a thirteenth of the same number of a second, after the creation of Adam; which means in the month of July, thirteenth day, at three minutes 31 13 17 of a second past seven o'clock in the morning of the year 1921 of the christian era.

—They claim to have a clergyman in Lowell, Mass., so familiar with the hymn and tune book in use in his church, that, if any page of the book be mentioned, he can tell what tune is thereon, and all the hymns set to it, and if the name of any tune is mentioned, he can tell what page it is on, and repeat the first lines of the corresponding hymn.

—A very interesting meeting has just been held in London, to hear reports of the Christian work of the Friends in France. Mr. Hilton Bishop, who spent six months in evangelical labor, reported that thirty-one congregations had been visited in Paris, and 1,300 Nationals, Waldenses, and German Churches in France had been communicated with. At many of the meetings held, some of which had been very large, many Catholics attended, and willingly received copies of the New Testament. "What France wants is the Gospel," was the testimony of Baron de Pressensé.

—According to "Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal*, the *Examiner*, the New York Baptist organ, has made an alarming discovery. It is an attempt to blow up the denomination. A paper has been in secret circulation for some time getting names to a protest against the open communion practised by the sect. The circular has been sent round very carefully. One was sent to a gentleman said to be "all right." But he was not so; and he sent it to the editor for publication. A distinguished Baptist clergyman in Cincinnati has the credit of writing the circular. Prominent men are connected with movement. The names of distinguished preachers in Boston, Springfield, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Albany, Providence, and St. Louis favor the movement.

—The church-going people of Berlin, Prussia, have lately been startling sensations by the theological "new departure" of two well known evangelical ministers in that city—Doctors Lisco and Sydow—who have very regular congregations. These gentlemen have publicly announced their belief that *Jesus Christ was the legitimate son of Joseph and Mary.* This revival in the nineteenth century, of the Ebionite heresy of the early Christian times has produced quite a stir in ecclesiastical circles, and, indeed, in all circles of society. The offending preachers have been summoned before the Consistory, and although a decision has yet been reached in their case, it is quite probable that they will both be suspended from their priestly functions.

—An Illinois minister reproved a party of lads who were playing cards in church by some timely remarks regarding the last trump.

—A Berlin despatch says that the instructions which Count Bandissin has received on his return to his post as German Ambassador at Rome are very precise. Prince Bismarck desired his representative to declare frankly that the German Government regards the agitation of the clericals in South Germany and on the Rhine, and in Poland, with displeasure; that, whilst not fearing their hostility, the Government is resolved to protect the rights of the State and liberty of conscience against the tendencies diffused by the Ultramontanes. The Bavarian Government has conveyed a similar straightforward message to the Vatican by the Papal Nuncio at Munich.

—A vacancy has recently taken the Anglican Church in Canada, a region of the St. Lawrence half way between Montreal and Quebec, in reference to a subsidy of $100,000 to the North Shore Railway. The vote was dead against it. In the Colonial Parliament, their representative, Marchildon, opposed this and all railroads—on the ground that their noise frightened cows and injured the quality of their milk. The Sunday before the voting, the priest of St. Pierre preached a long sermon against the scab, and in the course of it seized the crucifix from the alter and cried out, "In the name of Christ crucified, who used image I hold in my hand, I conjure and abjure you to vote against the railway."

—A Scotch minister, receiving a visit from a brother in the ministry, complained to him that the members of his congregation had adopted the evil habit of continually leaving the church before he had finished his sermon. "That would not do for me," replied the friend, in a very confident tone. The pastor, well knowing that his friend was not a Cicero, offered to lay him a wager that the hearers would treat the preaching of his guest as they treated his own. The latter immediately accepted it, and commenced the next Sunday his preaching with the following introduction: "Brethren in Christ, my discourse contains two divisions; the first is for the godless, the second for the righteous. Let us begin with the first part." This was very brief, and concluded with the following apostrope: "Now, ye stupid sinners, ye who blaspheme Christ and make a mock at his holy teaching, ye who are full of vice and far from repentance, I have done with you. Arise, and take yourselves off from the Lord's house, for the second part of my discourse is devoted to those amongst you who are of a clean heart." Not one of the congregation arose until the amen was uttered—they were all of a clean heart.

Important to All.

Particular attention is called to the stock of straw goods, flowers, feathers, frames, &c., at the elegant establishment of Messrs. Hewes & Prescott, No. 253 Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. Our lady readers will remember that this firm will continue to retail from one of the finest and most complete stocks ever brought to this market.

Elegant Outfits for Spring.

McIntyre & Richards, formerly of No. 148 South Clark street, and now located on the second floor of No. 96 West Madison street, are rapidly assuming a first-class position among our merchant tailors. Their motto is low prices and cash payments. They have an elegant assortment of goods for spring suits. Parties furnishing their own material receive equal attention.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Chicago Liquor-Dealers' Association.

"Buffalo" Miller's Report of the Springfield Convention.

A General Expression of Opinion that the New Temperance Law Can be "Smashed" at the Polls.

An adjourned meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association was held at No. 52 Franklin street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Enright in the chair. The special object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee appointed to attend the Springfield Convention, held last Thursday.

Mr. H. B. Miller, Chairman of the Committee, made a verbal report. He said when he reached Springfield he found, by conversing with the delegates, that considerable more feeling existed in the country against the Temperance law than had been manifested in Chicago. There were only three representatives from this city there, and this caused much surprise. He told them that every one was busy up there, and one of the principal reasons a large delegation was not present was that the people here had not received any definite information regarding the objects of the Convention. There were nearly two hundred and fifty delegates present, and the session of the Convention was harmonious. The resolutions passed were very mild in character, but set forth plainly the views of the liquor dealers. There was an element there, outside of the delegates, which attempted to make political capital out of the Convention. It consisted of men not in the trade, who came there, as was inferred from their language, to advocate the formation of a third party. The movement, however, was checked immediately. He thought the time had not yet come for bringing in politics. They had better, for the present, be an "army of observation and reserve." The time may come when they would have to make it a party question in order to protect themselves. He had been told by a member of the Legislature that the resolutions would be treated courteously and receive consideration. It could not be maintained that there was any prospect of securing an amendment to or a modification of the law at present. That would have to be left for the next Legislature. Friends of the law, who took their "toddies" as regularly as any one, had told him that the object of the law was to shut up the 5 cent groceries and make the business respectable. If, upon a fair trial of the law, this proved to be correct, and men can be prevented from selling liquor to minors and persons who are in the habit of getting drun

REAL ESTATE.

The Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, and its Importance to the City.

Quick Transit to the Suburbs in All Directions.

Advance in Values of Residence Property.

The Increasing Demand for Cheap Lots.

Some Important Sales---Summary for the Week.

Encouragement against the admission of any more railroads into the city seems to be the order of the day in Chicago, and the latest demonstration in this line was the meeting held by the owners of lots on Arnold, Clark, and Butterfield streets to protest against the admission of the "Chicago & Canada Southern." The remonstrants acknowledge that it is an advantage to the city at large to have all the new railroads that can get, but everybody wants the roads to come in on some other street than the one on which his lot fronts.

We presume there is nobody foolish enough to claim that these new roads should not be admitted at all, and, if they are admitted at all, the most that can be demanded of them is to pay for the actual damage to the value of property along the lines on which they are admitted. The new Constitution of this State makes ample provision for all damages to property caused by the location of railroads. It specifies in the Bill of Rights, Article 2, Section 13, that "private property shall not be taken *or damaged* for public use without just compensation," and specifies that such compensation shall be ascertained by a jury. The property-owners have no more right to assume that the railroad companies do *not* want to make just compensation for all damages than the railroad companies have to assume that the lot-owners will want something more than just compensation. Until the railroad companies are asking for admission into the city show that they do bet in good faith, it does not seem that the lot-owners on the proposed routes of any of these new roads have any grounds for remonstrance.

THE CHICAGO & CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD is probably the most important of the dozen new railroads now seeking an entrance to the city, except perhaps the new road from Milwaukee. The line of this road is south of, and nearly parallels with, the Michigan Southern from Chicago to Trenton, on the Detroit River, 250 miles. From Trenton to Amherstburg, in Canada, is 14 miles, and from Amherstburg to the International Bridge, at Buffalo, is 229 miles, thus making the entire route from Chicago to Buffalo 493¼ miles. This is 24 miles shorter than the route via the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways, and about the same distance shorter than by the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore.

The most important thing however to Chicago in connection with the new short line is that the grades in the whole route from Chicago to Buffalo will be no higher (at least than fifty feet to the mile) that freight can be transported over the road at a less cost than by any existing road from this city to the East. The charter by the projectors of this road that they will be able to transport grain from Chicago to Buffalo at very little over a half a cent per ton per mile. Thus, with ten tons of wheat in a car, the cost of carrying it to Buffalo would be say, $25, or at the rate of 1½ cents per bushel. When this can be done a large quantity of grain that would otherwise be taken by the lake ports north of the city can be transported thence by vessels to Buffalo, will come to Chicago.

The entire line of this new road will be completed within eighteen months.

THE EVANSTON NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD. The proposed route of this new suburban road is from Evanston south and, -half a mile west of the North Shore Drive,--as far as Graceland; from thence south on Sheffield street to Hawthorne avenue; thence east on Hawthorne to Kingsbury street; along Kingsbury to either Michigan or Kinzie street, and east on one of these streets to the north end of the lasalle street tunnel. The entire cost of the twelve miles of road and rolling stock would probably be $400,000.

The projectors of this road meet with considerable opposition from the owners of property along the line of location of Sheffield and Kingsbury, but the character of all the rest of the property adjoining the proposed route is such that the building of the road will be no damage to it. The fact is, that the passage of the light passenger cars on this kind of a road, will be but little more objectionable than the passage of the horse cars, and the location of such a road would not be a damage to any residence property that was not worth at least $75 per front foot *without* such a track in the street in front of it.

SOUTH EVANSTON

seems to be thriving. Within a quarter of a mile of the South Evanston station (which is three-fourths of a mile south of the regular Evanston station), there are now thirty-five houses being erected, costing from $3,000 to $5,000 each. The place is supplied with gas from Evanston, and is becoming an important addition to that pleasantest of the suburban towns about Chicago.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The owners of North Side property object to the city selling the North Market lot to the county for a County Jail. They claim that in the conveyance of this lot to the city in 1850, it was part of the contract that this lot should be used for "a site for a market house," and that any other use of the ground is impliedly forbidden. They claimed that the building of a jail there would depreciate the value of surrounding property. It would unquestionably make a great deal of difference in the value of surrounding property, whether the lot is used for a jail or a market house.

THE SOUTHWESTERN SUBURBS.

It is understood that next summer the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will make stations and stop all trains at the new road at Grand Brichton, and at several other suburban stations near there, thus furnishing additional facilities for the suburban travel by that road. Until peak prominent feature in the movement of the population of the city. Together with the means of transit to suburban points afforded by the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and that will be afforded by the Chicago & Lasalle Road---which is probably to be built notwithstanding some unreasonable opposition to it---these three routes will be the means of extending the city southward much more rapidly during the next two years than ever before.

SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

It may be safely estimated that the value of all the residence property south of twenty-second street, east of State, and north, of say, Douglas place, has been increased from 50 to 100 per cent by the southward movement of the population, in consequence of the fire. The same may be said of the best residence quarters of the West Division in the vicinity of Union Park. South of Douglas place there has been less increase in values, because that property was relatively higher last summer than the property north of Douglas place. The speculation last summer in South Side property had pushed it already to comparatively high prices there, and left no room for a further advance at present.

THE DEMAND FOR CHEAP LOTS.

The demand for cheap lots, at prices ranging from $400 to $800, is greater than has ever been known before in this city. The only way in which direction is shown by the fact that out of the 215 transfers recorded during the last six days 97 of these were for considerations of less than $1 000 each. These 97 were nearly all for single lots at from $500 to $700 each. Nearly all of them were bought for actual occupation, and not for speculation. Of the remainder, the larger portion were outside the fire limits. These represent the purchases of homes by mechanics and laboring men, who have saved up enough to pay the enormous rents charged by landlords for cottages of four or five rooms each. The price of lots in the East Side is higher in proportion than lumber has induced many of such purchasers to go outside the fire limits for their homes.

LUMBER AND BRICK.

The relief that brick will be higher in proportion than lumber may be some reasonable ground for demand for brick will not only be greater, but the cost of transporting brick aside more to the cost of that material than it does to that of lumber.

SOME IMPORTANT SALES

Several sales made during the last few days, are not placed upon record yet, give an indication of the values in different quarters of the city as follows:

The Manufacturers' National Bank has purchased the northwest corner of State and Madison streets, a lot 50 feet east front, by 90 feet deep, for $60,000, being at the rate of $27.40 per square foot. The Manufacturers has evidently made a judicious selection for a bank location, as it will be the heart of the wholesale district north of Washington and east of State streets, and also near to the most important retail neighborhood in the city.

The First Universalist Society have sold the lot on which their church stood on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street for $1,350 per front foot. The lot is of unequal depths, the 77 feet on the corner being 120 feet deep, and the rest 80 feet being 111 feet deep. The whole price paid is $106,950.

The lot on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, has just been sold by Mr. H. A. B. Mills to Mrs. P. F. V. Peck for $200 per front foot. The lot is 75 feet by 185 feet. Four years ago it could have been bought for about $16 to $18 per front foot and even a year ago would probably not have sold for over $100 to $120 per front foot, but still the property in that part of the city has been increased in value by the fire.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

	Number of transfers.	Aver'gat sale.
Within the city limits	197	$213,042
North of the city limits	4	16,875
South of the city limits	16	47,420
West of the city limits		
	217	$973,318

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 16---CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ¼ of Lot 28, of Thomas' Lots 12 and 13, in Block 7, of Rockwell's Addition, dated March 7; consideration, $600.

Dayton st., 120 ft south of Willow st, w f, 94x125 ft, dated March 9; consideration, $800.

Undivided ¼ of Lot 33, in Block 5, Section 17, 39, 14, with improvements, dated March 5; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 68, in Rosalie's Block 5; of w ½ of e ½ Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $700.

Lot 40, in Roalie's Block 3, of w ½ of e ½ Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $700.

Fourth st, 66 ft w of Rucker st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $1 875

Lot 19, in Walker's 1st and n w ¼ of Block 11, of s e ¼ Section 21, 39, 14, with cottage, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $700.

Walsh st, between Fisk and Morgan sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000

Walsh st, between Fisk and Morgan sts, n f, 25 x100 ft, dated March 11 consideration, $1,000.

Lot 24 in Walker's Block 19, in Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $800.

Goethe stn, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 1, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec. 10, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 47, in Boake's Block 8, of w ½ of s ½ Section 6, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $600.

Clinton st, between Macrenie and Adams sts, e f, 202x100 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $6,000.

Right st, w cor of Belden av, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Hastings st, between Ashland av and Ladin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $800.

Hastings st, between Ashland av and Ladin st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $800

POLYGAMY.

Twenty Years' Experience of a Mormon Wife.

The Inner Life of Polygamic Households Laid Bare.

How the Elders and the Saints Entrap Young Women.

How Mormon Wives Are Forced to Give Away Their Husbands.

An Inside View of Brigham Young's Household.

The Beastliness of the Whole System Exposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 11.

The peaceful revolution now going on in Utah, which is destined speedily to obliterate that "twin relic of barbarism,"—Polygamy,—is being observed with great and anxious interest, by the thoughtful persons all over the world. That such an outrage upon humanity should have been permitted to develop itself in a civilized land is a disgrace to us, that makes us a by-word among other nations. If this blot upon our fair name shall be obliterated by peaceful measures, we ought to be thankful, and we should hail with delight any means calculated to secure that end. Nothing is better calculated to accomplish this object than an intelligent understanding of its iniquities. This is my excuse, if any is needed, for sending you this letter.

MR. AND MRS. STENHOUSE.

There are now sojourning at the Astor House, in this city, a gentleman and lady who have done, and will do, more toward the destruction of Polygamy, and, as a consequence, Mormonism, than any other two persons in existence. These are T. B. H. Stenhouse and his wife. Mr. Stenhouse has been a Mormon since 1845; a believer in, and practicer of, Polygamy; a missionary in foreign lands, corrupting peaceful communities in the interests of Mormonism; an Elder for many years in the Mormon Church; editor of the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph*, printed in the interests of Mormonism; afterwards a doubter of the divinity of the faith, and now a vigorous opponent of it. Mrs. Stenhouse was his "first wife," having married him in England, when both were young, and followed his fortunes through all these vicissitudes, cleaving to him as only a loving wife can, even when he was surrounded by his numerous other "wives." She, too, has renounced the faith, and now, with a husband who is once more "all her own," comes before the public to tell of her experiences as the wife of a Mormon Elder. Mr. Stenhouse is preparing, and has nearly ready for the press, a volume to be entitled "The Mormon Saints: Their History for Fifty Years." This will be an authoritative volume, and one which will commend itself to thousands who are anxious to learn the truth regarding Mormondom.

MRS. STENHOUSE'S BOOK.

While her husband has been engaged upon this work, Mrs. Stenhouse has been performing her share in this revolution. She has written a book, and on Friday next the Office News Company will publish, a book entitled "Expose of Polygamy in Utah: A Lady's Life Among the Mormons. A Record of Personal Experience as One of the Wives of a Mormon Elder During a Period of More than Twenty Years."

Feeling a responsibility as a correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, I sat, interviewed Elder Stenhouse, and, by dint of great persuasion, obtained a view of the advance sheets of his wife's book, and the privilege of making some notes therefrom. As Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a great lever in the hands of the people, in the work of removing a great evil, so will this book be a powerful part in the work of abolishing Slavery. Polygamy's twin sister,—so will this "Expose" of a victim of this most infamous system be to the same part in emancipating from a condition worse than slavery the miserable women of Utah.

The book is not elegantly written. No attempt has been made at rhetorical or dramatic effects. It is a simple, plain narrative of events, forcibly told, deriving its weight and importance, not from graphic description or eloquent appeals, but from evident truthfulness and its moderate statement of every-day occurrences. Mrs. Stenhouse is full of sympathy for those misguided women who are still in the toils of the Mormon hierarchy, and prays for the day of deliverance. It is impossible for me to follow the sequence of the events detailed, but I shall endeavor to put before you the salient points, as an indication of what the book is.

MRS. STENHOUSE'S CONVERSION TO MORMONISM.

Mrs. Stenhouse was one of poor parents, in the island of Jersey, in the British Channel. At 15 years of age she was appointed a teacher in a Sunday School in a Roman Catholic school in France, where she remained six years. She was a devout Protestant during these years, and yearned for religious instruction which she could not get in her then position. Returning to visit her parents, she found that they had removed to Southampton, England, and that they had been elders and had embraced the Mormon religion. She was persuaded to listen to the preaching of a young and enthusiastic Mormon Elder, and, what with his eloquence and the conversion of her mother's family, she was baptized "in the faith." She speedily became not only a true believer, but an enthusiast, ready to make any sacrifice for her new-found faith. After a short time she was married to the young Mormon Elder, Mr. Stenhouse, and, for a time, they lived very happily in Southampton, where Elder Stenhouse built up a church of Mormons. But, within a year, Mr. S. was sent on a mission to Italy, and, during his absence, the Southampton congregation emigrated to Utah. Mrs. Stenhouse, with the young wife with a new-born babe, without a friend, and entirely destitute. She was reduced to the verge of starvation, when her husband's letters announced a short time, when he was sent on missionary work to Switzerland, to commence at Geneva, and, as his wife could speak French, while he could not, she was allowed to accompany him.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

As Mormon missionaries are required to travel "without purse and without scrip," they are dependent for their support upon the kindness of friends, and with but a few dollars to pay their expenses. As her husband could not speak French, the process of proselyting the Swiss went on very slowly, and the few converts they made they sipped poverty to the very dregs, being for days with nothing but a crust of bread to eat. Their little girl fared better, as she made friends with a neighboring fruiterer, and by give her something to eat. Finally, two or three converts were made, and these contributed to the support of the missionaries. Eventually the mission became an important one; additional missionaries were stationed there; and the Mormon congregation culminated representatives from seven different countries. It was here that the Mormon missionaries were first officially notified that

POLYGAMY WAS AN ACCEPTED PLANK

in the Mormon platform. Theretofore they had preached the Mormon religion as then understood, "pure and undefiled." The doctrine of Polygamy was "revealed" to the Prophet Joseph Smith, at Nauvoo, July 12, 1843; and rumors regarding it, and its practice at Nauvoo, had penetrated to Europe, but had been discredited. Indeed, American Elders visiting Europe had denied that any such a revelation had been made; but, finally, the European missionaries were instructed to promulgate the doctrine.

Mrs. Stenhouse says that the terrible manner the disgust with which she first heard this infamous "order" from the lips of her husband, and she was inclined to rebel. But it must be remembered that she was a pronounced Christian, believing as she had been taught, that the Mormon religion was "a later revelation" made to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and that it was the only one in existence possessed of St. Peter, who carried the Keys of Heaven, and that to him was given the duty of transmitting the laws of God to His chosen people. Her whole nature rebelled against Polygamy; but had not the Lord given it forth as the rule of life; and had He not pronounced "eternal damnation" to all who rejected it? So at last she subdued her rebellious nature, being very much aided therein by the assurances of her husband that he would never practice it, and being strengthened by his arguments that it would never be brought home to her door. With many doubts and misgivings, the obedient wife entered upon the duty assigned her, of preaching and practicing the principles of Polygamy among the female converts to the Mormon faith.

Mrs. Stenhouse relates in full in her first attempts in this direction. The wife of a wealthy convert, a woman of strong mind and of great intelligence, was to be the first victim. This lady was sent by the missionaries to call on Mrs. S., who, they had told her, had something important to communicate. The heart of Mrs. S. failed her, and she denied having any communication to make; but finally, the lady's importunity triumphed, and the doctrine of Polygamy was fully explained to her. The revelation made, the lady sprang up with the exclamation: "*O mon Dieu! Qu'elle religion de sauvage!*" and gave vent to her indignation by showering a torrent of abuse upon the head of Mrs. Stenhouse for coming among them to teach such doctrine. Becoming calmer, the two women talked the matter over, and determined to resist it to the uttermost. But, within a week they were both in retort, praying to be forgiven for this rebellion, and set to work with all the more vigor to inculcate the doctrine among their sisters. Subsequently, a sister of this lady, some what imbued with the spirit of an Abigail, called upon Mrs. Stenhouse, and gave her a good shaking for having led the sister astray.

This was the first dawn of the doctrine of Polygamy in Switzerland,—a country which has since sent large numbers of emigrants to Utah. The European missionaries have never been allowed to practice Polygamy abroad, but most of them contrived to make engagements with young girls to be consummated on their arrival at Salt Lake City.

SWISS IMMIGRANTS TO "ZION."

The first band of Mormon immigrants from Switzerland was exceedingly unfortunate. Most of them were well-to-do farmers, who left everything to go to "Zion." They were overtaken with the cholera at St. Louis, and nearly every one of them died of the disease. This disaster came near being fatal to the Mission in Switzerland, for the friends of the bereaved immigrants came near lynching the missionaries.

THE DOCTRINE IN ENGLAND.

On returning to England, Mrs. Stenhouse found that the doctrine of polygamy had also been announced there, and was apparently meeting with less objection. The young girls there, it seems, regarded with favor the idea of becoming "spiritual wives" to the Elders, showed them so much attention, and held out such bright hopes for their future in "Zion." Women who were ill-mated, or who thought so, looked upon it as a happy release through embracing Mormonism, as the Elders were constantly urging them to abandon husband, children, wives, and even children, and hasten to "Zion." Mrs. S. herself was near being separated from her husband in this manner. He was ordered to Salt Lake, but her health was so poor, she had four children, one of whom was very sick. Her husband delayed for a time, but he was "counselled" to go without her, and so firmly did they impress him with the idea that it was his duty to go, that he would have abandoned his family, had not his wife, at the risk of her life, accompanied him. Mrs. S. relates several instances of women who were persuaded to leave their husbands and children, and of husbands who abandoned their families, at the dictation of the Elders, and emigrated to Utah.

IN NEW YORK.

After arriving in New York, Mr. Stenhouse received orders to remain here, and edit a Mormon paper then published here. This he did for some time, living all the time in the most abject poverty, with scarcely sufficient food to sustain life. While Mrs. S. refused to accept the theory of polygamy, she could not entertain the idea of seeing it practically illustrated. While in New York, she succeeded in inducing three Mormon women to abandon their husbands and children by his arguments that they would never be brought home to her door. With many doubts and misgivings, the obedient wife entered upon the duty assigned her, of preaching and practicing the principles of Polygamy among the female converts to the Mormon faith.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH the trade in hats and caps, with good reference. Apply at once to No. 87 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HANDS, SINGLE OR married, to attend to horses, cows, and small farm; with reference. 1347 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE BOYS THAT HAVE had experience in the manufacture of stocking chains; steady work. Call at 1 and 3 Bank-pl., 3d floor, West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OX-DRIVER. A SHORT distance in the country; team and wife to take care of same; wood and work in the garden; wife to do part washing and work. Address Y 24, Box 45, Hyde Park, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS over certain territory; liberal salary paid. Reference required. Address H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. Call Monday forenoon at 214 Wood-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN of experience in heavy hardware. Address, giving particulars and references, O. 61 Tribune office.

WANTED—20 MORE MEN ON THE NORTHwestern railroad, Sparta, Wis.; country work; transportation free over the company's road; fare to be paid by men hired; no liquor. Apply to company's agent, HENRY NORTH, 152 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CARRIAGE painters. Must be sagacious, steady, and sober. Apply immediately at barn in rear of 361 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH-HELPER AT Warren's, 45 and 47 Fifth-av.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Kirk's Block, at Randolph-st. Bridge. Apply to R. P. CHRISTIAN, 51 Kirk's Block, at Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS HAD SOME EXperience in the jewelry business, and also some knowledge of engraving; to graduate into engraving. Reference required. Address S. N. MONROE, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING—200 LABORers and choppers for Lake Superior. Will pay $2 per day and two years. Company pay. Apply at 146 West Madison-st. SNELL & LIFE, Agents for the Company.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN TO sell cigars on commission. S. & C. 116 South Water-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, PACKER, AND two engravers in a paper-hanging store. Apply at 56 and 60 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WASHER AND HARNESS cleaner; 50 N. MILLS' livery stable. Nos. 715 and 717 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE MAN to sell advertising on job work. Liberal wages and permanent employments. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY—ONE WHO IS WILLING TO make himself generally useful, in a dental office. C. H. HAVER, Dentist, 302 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY THAT WRITES A GOOD hand for office work. A person need not apply unless a good carrier No. 2.

ADDRESS H. care Tribune.

WANTED—AT WEBER'S, 609 STATE-ST., A BOY between 13 and 14 years of age; must be genteel and quick and correct at figures.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL HOSIERY, &c., in the city, on salary. CHILDS & CO., 275 State-st.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR A NEWSPAPER and publishing Agency; an A. No. 1 man can secure a permanent situation. Address, giving experience and salary accustomed to, if any, ADVERTISING AGENCY, P. O. Box 26.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN TO SELL to the trade; Dallas furniture. Call or address, apply to McDOWELL & HALFENNY, 277 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PORTER WANTED—GERman preferred. Call at 276 South Clinton-st., between 1 and 3, Monday.

WANTED—2 DRIVERS AND 1 BARN MAN. W. A. RUSSELL, 207 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY, ENERGETIC GENtleman or lady to solicit orders for articles of real merit. Address P. O. Box 181, city.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO take care of horses, and make himself useful. H. SPRINGER, 537 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TEN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply at C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 239 State-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply at 625 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK at 129 Milwaukee-av. One who speaks Scandinavian or German preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as entry clerk; must write plain and rapidly; good at figures; moderate salary. Reference given if work is satisfactory. Address X 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced clerk to go to a city 15 miles from Chicago. Must be unmarried. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL HAT, CAP, AND fur store, a young man who is a good penman, thoroughly understand the business, and have first-class reference. Address N 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER THOROUGHLY competent to take charge of books in a wholesale, wi h references and salary expected, V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN in dairy goods and notion house; good experienced men who understand their business. Address P. O. BOX 1,060, Chicago, Ill., stating salary and reference.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CLOTHING SALESmen; good wages and steady employment to the right parties. Address D. L. NEWCOMB, P. O. Box 138, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—HARDWARE CLERK—WELL AC quainted in the city, writes a good hand, and will work for a small salary. W. J. & A. WYLIE, 121 and 123 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND INDUSTRIOUS man to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker; unfortunate his wife; good references required. D. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 GOOD MOULDers. Inquire at 1 Bank-pl., 3d floor, West Madison-st. Highest wages and steady employment. UNION FOUNDRY CO., 1 and 3 Fifteenth-st., Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AT Keele's sheeting factory, 241 South Halsted-st. Best of wages to good men.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEW PHOTOgraph Gallery; a first-class retoucher of negatives. None other need apply; apply immediately. 1 Bank-pl.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MACHINIST AND tool maker; also a good lightning-rod point filer. Apply at 196 West Madison-st., in sewing machine store.

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO DO ALL KINDS of rough jobbing, making scaffolds, repairing chimneys, &c. Steady work for the right man. Inquire at 1 Bank-pl., 3d floor, West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO ASSIST in kitchen work and wait on table. Apply immediately at 51 North Market-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, at 134 Lytle-st., Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR ply Monday, at 111 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 131 WEST ERIE-ST., A GIRL IN a private boarding house.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; TO the right person good wages will be paid. Apply at once at 85 and 87 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; to whom good wages will be paid. References required. Apply between 2 and 10 o'clock a. m., at 271 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A family of two, at 15 Hamilton-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt and Monroe and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; to live in a family of two persons. Inquire at 42 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS; ONE FOR kitchen and dining-room work, the other for second work; wages $3 and $4. Apply at 339 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE TO cook the other for second work. Good wages paid for a good place. Apply at 89 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; one that has had experience in hotels. Apply at the office of the 3 Arms House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHERE THERE is only two in the family. Call at 123 Western-av., between Monroe and Adams-st.

WANTED—A COOK; TO ONE THOROUGHLY competent I wages $5. Apply at 816 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; must be competent. Apply at 13 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; also, second girl. Inquire at 107 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also, second girl. Inquire at 107 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; family of three. Germans or Scandinavian preferred, one who can speak English. Apply at 143 South Halsted-st. up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and cook a good cook, and a good washer and ironer. 101 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 467 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WASHER, and ironer, at 783 Michigan-av. Highest wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLLAR IRONER, one lady clothes' ironer, and four new shirt ironers, at MIDDLETON & CO.'S Laundry, 166 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girl at 18 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL (German), at 762 State-st.

WANTED—AT 326 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO first-class girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work.

WANTED—AT 158 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GIRL to do general housework, or a man and wife, the man to drive team and the wife to do housework; good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply to-day on Monday at 326 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework; must be a good cook. Apply Monday morning at 124 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Scotch, Norwegian or German preferred, at 42 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO DO kitchen work and the other second work; good wages given. Apply Monday morning at No. 20 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 15 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., A general house servant; a second girl who can sew neatly and run a sewing machine.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESS TRIMMER—AN EXPEhand. Apply by letter to A. G. DOWNS & CO., 254 West Madison-st., with terms and references.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT FINishers. Apply to WEBBER & HASKIN, 89 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE FOR DRESSmaking. Call Monday morning, at 311 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO TO ONSOP the best town in Mississippi River. None but first-class trimmers need apply. D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER. Apply at 1 Bank-pl., 3d floor, West Madison-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS ON WHEELER & WILSON Machine. Take work home or work in the store. Also button-hole makers, at 804 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN MACHINE sewing. Inquire at 1379 South State-st., in the store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, TO take charge of our millinery department. HUTCHEIN, PALMER & CO., 253 State-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS dress-makers at 730 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD OPERATORS ON shoes or blind ties. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. J. P. KOONS, 8 North Ann-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL. APPLY TO MRS. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A WET NURSE. Apply to Dr. JONES, 98 Ada-st., before 9 A. M. and between 1 and 2.30 p. m.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS and one good washer; none but first-class need apply, at Globe Laundry, 84 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO ENGAGE IN MUsic; pleasant and lucrative business. Address H 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL OF EXPERience to do work in a sitting-room. Good wages recommended. Apply at 47 and 49 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GOOD WASHERS AND IRONERS on white shirts (new work) that can do work at home. To first-class hands steady employment will be furnished. HARRIS, 78 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making at D. L. SHEPLIE & CO., 546 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THIRD WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of office and do washing for one. Apply at Room 31, 272 East Madison-st., near bridge.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GIRLS WHO UNderstand paper box making at 42 and 44 Congress-st., but Wabash-av. and State-st. None but experienced hands need apply.

WANTED—6 OR 10 IRONERS FOR NEW st-lits. We prefer those who have had expert ence, but are prepared to instruct any who are will ing to learn. TOMLINSON & CO., 165 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND STEADY girl in the hair business. Apply at 194 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO go into the country. Address B, 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT ironers at Anderson's steam Laundry, 137 Desplaines-st., opposite old Post Office. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO MRS. LEVER, Nurse, 67 Hamilton-av., near Hoyne and Adams.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRY GIRL, at 508 Indiana-av.

WANTED—10 HOTEL GIRLS, AND 40 GIRLS thoroughly understanding all branches of house-work, to come at once to our office, where we give themselves to at this is the place to obtain first-class situations. Best of references required and highest wages paid. No. 120 Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. ALSO A girl to do laundry work, in a family of six; good wages. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and washer. Apply at 1 Bank-pl., 3d floor, West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD OPERATORS ON shoes and gaiters, at 2434 Fourth-av.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE BUTTON-holes and finish white goods. Apply at 1 Bank-pl., Room 3, Home. TOMLINSON & CO., 165 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED GIRLS, TO work at cactus braid hats. A. A. TURNER, 271 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CACTUS HAT SEWERS. APPLY HINES & PRESCOTT, or 112 Twenty-second-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN A SMALL PRIvate family; one accustomed to care of children desired. References as to character and qualifications required. Address E. LONGLAND, Chicago, P. O. Box 864.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN THE COUNtry. Must be experienced, reliable, and trustworthy. A woman desirable, permanent home and fair wages to the right party. Address or call on J. L. M., 254 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE dry goods line by a competent person; has a good trade. Address H. W. 43 care of West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING a good team and driver can find one for the sum by applying at 380 Blue Island-av., corner Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector or a wholesale house or outside work in a retail store; location immaterial; best of references given from last employer. Address L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A HUSBAND AND wife on a farm; thirty years' experience; understand the whole business. Address FARMER, No. 11 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who speaks the French, German, and English languages, in a wholesale or commission house where there is a chance for advancement. Is not too particular as to salary and ability. Address C A W, 162 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, strong lad, 17 years of age, in some good house, Grocery, commencement rather than pay. Address A 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman, collector, porter, or to drive a delivery wagon, by a young man who is willing to work for small wages. Is with the city and can give good reference and security for any position of trust. Address, B 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon, well acquainted with city; can give best of references. Address R, Box 324, City.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY or month for a smart horse and new strong delivery wagon, with late-light driver. Address S, 1,000 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EMployed during the day would like employment in the evening; salary no object. Address M 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BARITONE SINGer or familiar with church music in a Methodist or Baptist church. Address, stating particulars, F 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR SUPerintendent of buildings. Address MECHANIC, 255 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER desires a situation as salesman or an interest in a first-class dry goods store. Has been such an an Eastern acquaintance and can give satisfaction. Address X 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SHORT-HAND writer would like employment in some office. Address X 34, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN a retail grocery; best of references. Address T 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL A STAPLE article to the grocery trade on commission, by a first-class salesman of eight years' experience. Address O 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUE CLERK of ten years' experience, and thoroughly competent in the business; best city references given, address O 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE. First class references from former and present employer; salary no object. Address L 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY a young man in the country; a good business man; steady employment given to the suitable person. Apply at 76 West Washington-st., corner Robey, on Monday morning, from 8 to 10.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook and first-class references. 29 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GOOD SITUATIONS. Apply at MRS. PATCH'S HOME OFFICE; no fees for applications solicited; the best of girls on hand. 1033 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE SWEDE OR GERman girl to do general housework. Wages $4.00 a week. Apply at 167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Inquire at 846 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, ENGLISH preferred, for second work and sewing in a small family at Woodland Park, cottage Grove-av. Inquire of Hinsdale, on south side of park.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN WHO UNDERstands cooking and general housework; also one for second work. Call at 59 West Van Buren-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK in a private boarding house; good wages to the right person. Apply for 2 days at 263 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 37 FARWELL-AV., A COMPETENT girl to do general house-work. None but a stout, capable girl need apply; good wages will be paid. Apply for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, 165 Center-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING ROOM GIRLS at the Sherman House, Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German preferred. Apply at 364 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRESSERS AT Keele's sheeting factory, 241 South Halsted-st. Best of wages to good men.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 56 Langley at near corner Thirty-sixth-st. None other need apply; apply immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MACHINIST AND tool maker; also a good lightning-rod point filer. Apply at 196 West Madison-st., in sewing machine store.

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO DO ALL KINDS of rough jobbing, making scaffolds, repairing chimneys, &c. Steady work for the right man. Inquire at 1 Bank-pl., 3d floor, West Madison-st.

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WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework; must be a good cook. Apply Monday morning at 124 Fourth-av.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN MACHINE sewing. Inquire at 1379 South State-st., in the store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, TO take charge of our millinery department. HUTCHEIN, PALMER & CO., 253 State-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS dress-makers at 730 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD OPERATORS ON shoes or blind ties. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. J. P. KOONS, 8 North Ann-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 11 fire, a small green trunk from Lake Park. The above reward will be paid to the party who will return it with contents to the owner. No questions asked. JAS. C. TRUMAN, 806 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LOST—$50 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for a trunk containing two sets of account books and other articles, lost at the fire on the North side, on or near Orleans-st. Address or call on or address J. G. GOODRICH & CO., 149 West Lake-st.

LOST—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG (a Newf.) has a scar on his nose. $5 reward will be paid to any one returning the same to 144 West Lake-st., in basement; or 291 Sheffield-av., where he left from Saturday morning. W. WIGGERS.

LOST—ON 18TH, A LADY'S FAR ROBE, ON of Michigan-av, or on Twenty-second-st. The finder will be very kindly rewarded by leaving it at 1 Michigan-av.

LOST—$100 REWARD—A DEED-BOX CONTAINing deeds, notes, and various papers belonging to A. J. Hawe. Above reward will be paid for return and no questions. A. J. HAWE, 45 Hubbard court.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, A LITTLE BOY, 4 years old, dressed in gray jacket and pants; had a little fur cap on. Any one finding the same will be thankfully received by his parents, at 31 west of the creditors of said company, to be held at the office of said company, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of May, 1872, at 10 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the trustees, and of submitting contracts, will be assented to or rejected, and the appointment of trustees, or some of them, will be made for each post, and for the purpose of hearing the report of each post, and for the purpose of awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each kind of supply.

The quantity of each post of the neighboring ranches and the location of the specified supply posts, and any additional information can be obtained on application to

JAMES A. ERIN, Superintendent, Department of Texas.

Proposals for Hose.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, CHICAGO, ILL., March 14, 1872.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fort of Hose, for use in the Fire Department, will be received at the office of the Board of Police, in the City of Chicago, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 30th day of March, 1872.

The following Military Tents in the possession of the Quartermaster's Department, Texas, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the instructions of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, at the Depot Quartermaster's office, in the city of Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the 30th day of April, 1872, inclusive:

—450 cords of wood, 500 bushels of corn, 75,000 pounds of hay, and 50 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.

—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of corn, 170,000 pounds of hay, and 100 bushels of hay.

—550 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of corn, 455,000 pounds of hay, and 100 bushels of hay.

—820 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of corn, 175,000 pounds of hay.

—660 cords of wood, 500 bushels of corn, 185,000 pounds of hay.

—1,300 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of corn, 485,000 pounds of hay, and 200 pounds of hay.

Texas—320 cords of wood, 180,000 pounds of hay.

Texas—1,000 cords of wood, 1,000 pounds of corn, 300,000 pounds of hay, 310,000 pounds of barley, 1,200,000 pounds of hay, and 100 cords of wood, 100,000 pounds of hay, and 100 pounds of hay.

Texas—1,000 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of corn, 910,000 pounds of hay, 2,500,000 pounds of hay, and 100 bushels of corn, 125,000 pounds of hay.

Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of corn, 2,000 pounds of hay, 2,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of hay, and 100 pounds of hay.

Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 1,000,000 pounds of oats or barley, and 100 pounds of hay.

The estimated quantities that will be required for the present fiscal year, but the Government reserves the right to diminish the same at any time during the year.

Bids will be made for each post, and for each kind of supply.

The award to the lowest responsible bidder for each kind of supply.

Delivery of each post at the neighboring ranches and at the posts of the specified supply posts, and any additional information can be obtained on application to

JAMES A. ERIN, Quartermaster

WASHINGTON.

Statement by Senator Sherman Relative to the Chicago Calamity.

Testimony of Ex-Collector Murphy on the General Order Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO AND THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In Senator Sherman's criticism upon Secretary Boutwell's estimate of the expenditures for the ensuing year, with which Sherman, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, does not at all agree, he thus disposes of one of Boutwell's statements:

"Then the Secretary speaks of buildings in Chicago $4,000,000. It is true we may expend $4,000,000 for buildings in Chicago, but our receipts have been increased more than twice $4,000,000 by the destruction of duty-paid goods in Chicago; and all expenditures that will be incurred by the United States in the rebuilding of buildings in Chicago is more than counterbalanced by the gain of duty paid goods, which must be supplied by importations."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate New York Custom House Investigation Committee met this morning.

Ex-Collector Murphy testified that he did not retain the book-keeping force of Collector from July, 1870, to December last. Being interrogated on the general order business, he said he had been in office but a month or two when he closed Mason & Co.'s store and sent goods to Lent & Stocking's store. He closed the store of Mason & Co. because a request was brought to him that goods were on the market being sold at a very low price; that they were traced to that store. It was found, after removing and checking goods, that over 200 bales were on the Custom House books that were not in store. Mason then disappeared and had not been in New York since, to his knowledge. The goods were removed after a consultation with the Custom House officers. There had been no consultation with the President, Babcock or Porter on the subject; none outside the Custom House. None of the parties above named ever used their influence with him in any matter. He met Porter and Babcock's rooms, and afterward saw the President. Secretary Boutwell came in the room leading to the latter. The President said to him:

"Murphy, there is so much noise and scandal about the young man Lent in connection with the general order business, on account of his having been connected with me during the war, that I have come to the conclusion that that young man had better leave."

To this, Murphy replied: "The warfare on Lent originated in the opposition to the party, for the purpose of getting the business themselves, in his opinion Lent & Stocking conducted the business well, and he did not think in the way to a Steamship Company. There was no order from anybody, in or out of Washington, that any goods should go to the Collector's bonded storage to Lent & Stocking. Witness felt that he could do what he pleased in the matter.

On being interrogated on the subject of removals, owing to the course of certain Republicans on the General Republican ticket, he said his impression was that, owing to articles in the newspapers to the effect that these gentlemen were acting in the interest of Tammany men were selling at the instance of Tammany, he was removed. Orders came from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector and Appraiser, to be heard, to the Postmaster, that if any members of the General Committee kept their offices the newspapers stated they should be removed. If he himself did not receive such a letter, it was because it was not thought reasonable that all the three should go, one of the parties discharged, was an engineer in the Navy Yard, and his removal was made at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury made inquiries of him whether certain parties had been under the influence of Lent, and in the absence of any letter, and gave the names of those whom he knew to be corrupt. The General so pleased him with the suggestion that he would remove them, that he mentioned the matter to the President. Witness never had but one idea on the subject of Governor of the State of New York, and that was favorable to Horace Greeley; he had no advice again. He thought Greeley's nomination would secure the best interest of the Republican party. Wasi Townley said about witness having spoken to the President about Collector Murphy, was entirely untrue, and made out of whole cloth. Money was collected in the Collector's office, for public purposes, from miscellaneous sources. The amount collected in his office was from $7,000 to $9,000, and from all other offices the aggregate was over $50,000. Some of the money was for cash contributing. He learned that the City Government of New York made political assessments. He knew that a monthly pay had frequently been taken from subordinates. He had been told so by those whose pay had been stopped. They had been forced to recover judgments. The suit which had been brought to trial, but the Judge dismissed the case without allowing it to go to the jury. He is a stockholder in the bonded warehouses of the Atlantic dock, but none of the general order goods were stored in them. He is not interested in anything affecting the value of the foreign force in New York. He should rather be increased. There were not doors enough in the public buildings to meet the demands. He knew that Senator Conkling had never applied to him to appoint any body in the Custom House. On being asked to what extent he struggled to obtain in the State Republican Convention, he replied he did all he could to have Horace Greeley nominated. He knew of no one who was not in favor with those from the Custom House acted with him. In 1871 he did all he could to keep officers away from the conventions. He did not recollect ever promising any offices to delegates for attending the conventions of 1870 and 1871, nor did he remember that any office which he solicited had been promised to any one else. On one occasion, however, he did use money. There was a club called the Young Men's Club, which he made a contribution to. Jerry Murphy, who is now outside the Custom House. None of the parties above named ever used their influence with him in any matter. He met Porter and Babcock's rooms, and afterward saw the President. Secretary Boutwell came in the room leading to the latter. The President said to him:

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It was the intention of the witness to arrange the charges of the General Order business with Sherman of Commerce. He had not been in office but a few days when a man named Colonel Cornwall, lobby agent at Washington, interviewed him with reference to this matter, in strongest language, if he did not restore the General Order business to the foreign steamship lines, using them is a failure to trace packages lost after they land.

Owing to the position of the seat occupied by Mr. Sherman, the remainder of his testimony could not be got at all times audible. Without concluding his examination, the Committee adjourned till Monday.

CONGRESS.

In the House a number of speeches were read or filed on the Amnesty question.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A good deal of anxiety is manifested here in regard to the report that Lord Granville has sent to Great Britain. General Schenck's instructions are to inform the Government at once whether it intends to submit the Geneva Treaty to Congress. It is also expected that the matter would be submitted to them to-day, and an answer is expected early next week.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The Appropriation Committee is in conference with the Ladd's House bill about the appropriation asked, the increase of which is so large that the Committee want to examine all the details fully before agreeing to it.

ILLINOIS.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 16.—The House was as thin to-day as is usual on Saturdays, and did nothing beside reading bills. It had no afternoon session.

Judicial Decisions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOERIS, March 16.—In the Circuit Court, the jury in the case of Sweeley against the City of Ottawa, which has occupied all the week, has brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $3,200.

The Court has to-day decided a case which involves the right of citizenship of almost all who have been naturalized in this country. Nearly all the papers in this county have been issued by the Clerk of the County Court. The question now arises on the application of one Barry, a resident of Chicago, who makes application for final papers, pointing to the Circuit Court his first papers, issued by the County Court of Grundy County. The case occupied the Court most of the forenoon, which was argued by nearly all the Bar. The Court reviewed the whole matter, and decided that the County Court had no jurisdiction in such cases, and that, the first papers being void, the Circuit Court had no power to grant the second papers.

On Monday morning the criminal docket, which is very light, will be taken up.

Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 16.—The colored citizens of Jacksonville and neighboring towns and cities will hold a grand celebration in honor of the next anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, in this city, on Friday, the 29th instant. Governor Palmer and other distinguished speakers will be present and deliver addresses.

Suicide of a Burglar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., March 16.—Charles B. Smith, the Moline burglar, who escaped from jail here, on Thursday, March 7, shot himself at Kahara, Clark County, Mo., on Friday, March 15, and made a confession implicating some parties here, about two of whom have been arrested, and are at present incarcerated in the Rock Island jail. There exists intense excitement, and alarming discoveries in crime are hinted at.

OHIO.

The Charges Against District Attorney Bateman of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—At the conclusion, yesterday afternoon, of the investigation into the official conduct of Warner M. Bateman, the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, George W. Sage, Esq., whose articles in the daily papers led to the investigation, and who has been conducting the examination of witnesses in behalf of the Commission, said that he desired to state that although the allegations of fact in his published articles to which the investigation was directed had been supported, he believed, without exception, by witnesses whose testimony appeared in the evidence in chief, he thought it but an act of justice to Mr. Bateman, and due to himself, to say that by the other testimony in the case some of these facts had been negatived and others so qualified and modified as to remove the unfavorable conclusion which those facts might in themselves warrant, and that he was satisfied that upon the whole evidence there was no improper or official misconduct or improper practice on the part of Mr. Bateman, in regard to which he had been actuated by any motive of enmity, ould or by Sage's conduct of the investigation has been fair and such as any person intending wron arriving at the truth would pursue. I think he has been misled by erroneous information, and sought industriously propagated, until he, with other good citizens, having confidence in Colonel Sprague and his ability to secure the erection of a new railway through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, between Toledo, as its lake termines, and St. Louis.

A TRAGIC RESIGNATION.

Police Officer Henry Volker Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself Through the Head.

Policemen don't often venture on suicide. They have a natural horror of everything like a Coroner's inquest—on themselves. Officer Henry Volker, of the First Precinct, is an exception to the rule. He saved the Board of Police any exp[ense] to him on account by suddenly terminating his career, by shooting himself through the head, at half past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Volker was stationed at Twelfth street bridge, being one of the "squad." He left his post at noon, one of his children being ill, and proceeded to his residence, No. 284 Third avenue. On arriving at his house he asked his wife how the child was doing and, the neighbors allege, a dispute arose between the two. Volker, in an excited manner, drew his revolver and threatened to regage from the force. His wife then left the room and in a second afterward heard the report of a pistol. She rushed back to the apartment and found her husband lying quite dead upon the floor, the mark of the fatal bullet being in his right temple, just over the right ear. The woman summoned assistance, and the tragedy was soon known to the neighborhood. Volker was a quiet, peaceable man, and attending to that duty. There will be no inquest, as the evidence in the case, a verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury. Volker had been a member of the police force about five years, during which time he proved an efficient officer, but it is alleged that domestic unpleasantness had preyed on his mind for a long time. In the household—husband and wife being of different nationalities, which fact they had not the politeness to forget. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and a German by birth. The Police Benevolent and Protective Association will lose about $1,000 by the event.

MR. MARSH'S BENEFIT.

The Globe Theatre was densely packed last evening from top to bottom with a fine-looking audience, the occasion being the benefit of the genial and popular Treasurer of the institution, Mr. K. L. Marsh, whose long years of service in the box office have won for him a host of friends not easily reckoned, judging from the representation in the theatre last night. The play was "The Hidden Hand," which was given very smoothly and acceptably. At the close of the fourth act loud calls were made for Mr. Marsh, and when that gentleman had made his appearance upon the stage, the scene changed in a twinkling, and there stood revealed before his astonished eyes a magnificent silver service, which, as was subsequently stated by the gentleman who did the honors, was a slight token of the esteem in which he was held by the friends he had by his Chicago acquaintance. The occasion was intensely enjoyed by the audience, who testified their approbation by uproarious applause. Mr. Marsh was taken at a disadvantage, and it was but until a few minutes later, in the "Little Bijou," that his feelings found vent. The affair, from beginning to end, was a most pleasurable and gratifying one.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Attempted Suicide.

A German named George Handato made an attempt to cut his throat with a razor at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He retired to a shed in the rear of his residence, No. 596 Elston avenue, and there inflicted an awful gash across his windpipe. This taste of the cold steel frightened him, and he[h]esitated, or rather gurgled for help. His wife ran out and found him holding his hands to his throat and endeavoring to utter some explanation. Officer Flanagan, of the Lake Precinct, was spurted into the woman's face. She shrieked with horror and brought several of the neighbors to the scene. Dr. Twitchell, of No. 594 Third avenue, being called in, sewed up the wounded throat, having first ascertained that the main arteries escaped being cut. Handato is now precariously situated, but information sets in, his doom is sealed. The attempted suicide is about 50 years of age. He has two children. The police allege that he is jealous of his wife, but for what peculiar reason is not stated.

Michigan Avenue Theatre.

The Michigan Avenue Theatre will be occupied this week by the Gilmore Opera Company, in whom the magnificent play of "Divorce" will be produced, with Miss DeBar in her superb personation of *Fanny Eyre*. Miss Emma Waller as *Ethel Adrienne*, Mr. Vernon as *Captain Lynde*, Miss. Maddern as *Lotta*, Mrs. Stoneall as *Mrs. Kemp*, Mr. Williams as *Philemon Quirk*, Mr. Martin as *Burrill*, and other characters by the company. The Globe Company is capable of performing Divorce in good style, as was manifested by the Swellers in the South Division that an enjoyable treat is in store for them. The first production of the piece will occur on Tuesday evening.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Opticist, 27 West Randolph street (Observatory, 169 Lake street, near Wabash avenue). The small letters are see initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; mist; hail; thunderstorm.

CHICAGO, March 16.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	20° F	29.42	S. W.	Trace.
7:00 A. M.	28	29.42	S. W.	
2:00 P. M.	40	29.33	W.	
7:00 P. M.	32	29.33	W. g.	

Everything.

The Etna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this afternoon at No. 39 West Randolph street. A full attendance is desired.

—The "Cricket on the Hearth" is to be performed by an Amateur Dramatic Company at Cleaver Hall on Thursday evening next.

—The Committee of General Arrangements for the Firemen's Ball, at Bryan Hall, have a special meeting in Justice Scully's office at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Ellsworth Zouaves will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening next, at No. 28 South Canal street, for the transaction of important business.

—St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland," is the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening in the Church of the Holy Family, corner of West Twelfth and May streets, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

—Experts and lovers of the game of chess are invited to call at the "Little Bijou," No. 48 South Clark street, where the Chicago and Cincinnati Telegraph Chess Club will contest a match game with the Cincinnati Club. The match commences at 7:30 o'clock this evening, and will be played by telegraph. Mr. Hanham will represent the Chicago Club.

—Mrs. Day went to bed with her infant child, a boy only seven weeks old, at noon yesterday, and fell asleep. When she awoke the infant was dead; although apparently well and strong a few minutes previous. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

—Mr. Benjamin Kisby, residing on Eighteenth street, reported to the police last evening that he had been assaulted and robbed, at 7 o'clock, on Canal street, a long mile south of the Twelfth street Railroad track, by half a dozen roughs. They stole his gold watch and chain, and $100 in money. Mr. Blair could not recognize any of the robbers.

The Firemen's Relief Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our attention has been called to an inquiry made in last Sunday's issue of the *Staats Zeitung*, as to what had become of the moneys contributed to the relief of the firemen, and charging the Committee having said funds in charge with using them for their own personal benefit. We suspect the writer of the inquiry is not so ignorant as to how the funds have been disposed of as he would have it appear, but takes this method of starting his personal pique against the Committee. Be that as it may, we cheerfully comply with the call, and beg leave to make the following statement:

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, held Oct. 16, 1871,—present, T. B. Brown, Mark Sheridan, and J. E. Chadwick,—the subject of contributions for the relief of the firemen came under discussion, and finally an order was passed requesting Fire Commissioner Chadwick to take charge of such moneys and goods as may be sent for that purpose. In accordance with said request and order, Mr. Chadwick assumed said trust from that time. A day or two subsequently the Benevolent Association held a meeting, and appointed a Committee of three disinterested persons to receive said body, viz: C. A. Petrie, Thomas Barry, and D. B. Egerton, who had not suffered by the fire, to superintend the distribution of said moneys among the suffering firemen; and, since that time, they have, to the best of their ability, been attending to that duty. There has come into the hands of said Committee, up to this time, $9,388.55. There have already been two distributions, dividing out $8,385, and the balance to be distributed of $992.55. The Committee found, on inquiry, and by looking over the report of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Benjamin Boyd, that some $1,993.40 had been contributed by different Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder companies throughout the country, for the relief of the firemen's families. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents of this $1,993 has been collected and is getting transferred to their control, leaving still in the General Relief Fund $964, which they also belong to them. They are entitled to obtain this for the use of the firemen, by corresponding with the parties donating, and have hopes yet of getting it. They hope to be able to determine whether they can obtain the balance, in the course of the next two or three weeks, when they propose to make a final distribution of all the funds in their hands. And we trust the correspondents will possess their souls in patience for a few days longer, and then, if he is entitled to any portion of said moneys, he may rest assured he will get his just dues. The Committee have nothing to hide in this matter. Their books are open to the inspection of any one who may wish to make an investigation, at any time. Very respectfully, yours,

J. E. CHADWICK,
C. A. PETRIE,
THOMAS BARRY,
D. B. EGERTON,
Committee of Firemen's Relief Fund.

CHICAGO, March 13.

Nevada Block.

The double store on Franklin street, with basement, and the entire fourth floor for storage, of the Nevada Block, 82x100 feet, is for rent. Also, the corner basement, under the room to be occupied by the Fourth National Bank. Also, a small store, or office, with basement, next west of the bank, on Washington street. Choice offices in the second and third stories will be ready for inspection in a few days. The location is now one of the very best in the city. Weather permitting, the whole building will all be ready for occupancy on or before the 1st of May. For further particulars inquire of the Cashier at THE TRIBUNE office, from 1 to 3 p m.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THIERS.

BY MRS. DENNISON P. GROVERS.

Twenty-one years ago, in the French Assembly, sat one of the celebrities of the day; and, although that length of time has passed, and he has reached the allotted years of man, he is even now more celebrated than ever; and, notwithstanding that he is a Frenchman, is nearly as well known in England and America as in his native country.

Louis Adolph Thiers was born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797. His father was a poor locksmith, while his mother belonged to an old commercial family, which had, in the progress of time, been reduced to poverty. Thiers, according to the American idea, is a self-made man; he *worked* his way from an obscure position, and owes nothing to birth, but everything to native talent and to labor. Through the interest of his mother's relatives, he was admitted to the free school of Marseilles, where he was successful by faithful study and persistent application. At 18, he studied law at Aix, and, at that age, gave particular attention to literary, historical, and political subjects; even led a political party of the students, and harangued them against the Government of the Restoration.

In person, Thiers is exceedingly small,—"The Little Dwarf," his enemies call him; but this little body is crowned by a glorious head, large, finely formed, and intellectual. His face is short and, always adorned by a pair of huge spectacles. That mind which are seen his keen and piercing eyes is one of the most powerful, sarcastic, or sardonic, just as the owner of those thin, expressive lips wills. His voice is not good; it is shrill and loud, sometimes nearly a screech; but all listen to that voice, which pours forth a succession of words embodying ideas clear as the day. He is copious almost to excess, but never tiresome. In style he is simple, frank, and familiar; his illustrations are to the point, and often exceedingly brilliant; and, no matter how disagreeable or unpopular his theme, he is always listened to with profound respect.

His first good position in Paris was as one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of the rising middle classes, and he did not fail to take every advantage of such a position. He wrote on all subjects, and so learned something of them all. History had always received its full share of his attention as a study, and he determined to write one, and chose for his theme the great French Revolution, which placed him, as a political and historical writer, in the first rank.

Thiers had now become a successful man, and to such the world grants a great deal. Liberalism had prospered as well as the party of the Left, decided to go further, and he became a Democrat. It was easy and natural to make the transition, as the idea of public opinion tended more and more to one thing, which was the organ of the Revolutionary party. This party and paper, with Thiers at its head, did more than any other to bring about the expulsion of Charles X. from the Throne, and in placing upon that same uncertain, and of late years almost fatal, Throne, Louis Philippe, the so-called Citizen King. Thiers was now a greater man than ever. The new Government at once sought and secured his influence, and the ex-student at Aix, was appointed to fill some of the highest offices in the Kingdom. And now behold another change, a great change, but one that a Frenchman can accomplish with ease. When the so-called Liberal Ministry fell, Thiers deserted his party, and became the defender of Conservatism, of the Throne, and of the old institutions of France. The "Divine right" was fully recognized by him. But, stranger than this, he did all in his power to defend the in fraction of the throne, and, in his official position, was enabled to enforce the laws in that direction with great severity.

Louis Philippe consulted with Thiers, and found him a most thoroughly and the question has often arisen, whether, through him and his counsels, the King did not, in a great measure, owe his final overthrow. Thiers, after the Revolution of 1848, Thiers left his native country for a time, still professing undying love for the Orleans family. On his return, France, after a troubled interval, had for a short-lived Republic under Louis Napoleon as President, he was elected to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but what principles he adopted we have not been able to find out. Lately, some he assails Socialism; at another time, defends it. To-day, he is a Free-Trader; to-morrow, a Protectionist. Now, he is a Liberal; then, he declares himself a Conservative. What he is, or what he will be, Thiers himself alone can tell.

After Louis Napoleon's usurpation of Imperial power, he was banished from France, and resided for a short time in Switzerland; but he was finally permitted to return, and again he resumed his literary labors. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislative Chamber of Deputies, and occasionally delivered one of those wonderfully-eloquent and far-seeing speeches which have rendered him so famous. In 1870, the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and Thiers became President of France. Whether he will be a true Republican, and endeavor to hold the power delegated to him as a trust sacred to the cause of Freedom, or, as has been the case in times announced, he looks favorably upon the Orleans Princes and their pretensions, remains to be seen.

Chels, the Great Apache Chief.

Next in importance to Magnas Colorado, as warrior and counsellor, is Cheis, erroneously called Cachise and Cochise. Cheis means wood," and he was so designated by his Indian friends, on account of his large, strong body, his broad face, and his invariable selection of a wooded country in which to fight. He will retreat to any distance before an apparently insignificant force, which he thinks he can whip, and, when he makes his stand, and generally with success. Cheis is short; he is fifty-five inches in height; with high cheek-bones, strong Roman nose; wide mouth; thin, close-set ears; well-cut lower jaw, small, ferret eyes; and prominent cheek-bones. His complexion is swarthy, and his body bears the marks of numerous severe wounds. His limbs exhibit no marked muscular development, but are finely corded. No Apache warrior can draw an arrow to the head, and send it further than he can. Everything about the man shows the possession of wondrous continuity rather than strength. The celerity of his movements is remarkable. Twenty miles in one day is no uncommon march for Cheis and his band. Next to Magnas Colorado, he evinces the greatest ability to collect, feed, and keep together a large number of followers for several weeks in succession.

Peace and quiet reigned in the Chiricahua until the arrival of Lieutenant Bascom with a company of United States Infantry. The approach of these troops was observed by the Indians several hours before their arrival, causing no little consternation among them. Cheis inquired of Wa-ah why they were coming into his country; but, as Wallace was himself ignorant of the reason, he could make no satisfactory reply. Then Cheis had him seized, and put out, and bring him back the answer as soon as possible. Wallace mounted his horse, and met Bascom at a place known as Apache Pass. Bascom informed him that no hostilities were contemplated against the Chiricahui people, but that he was there trying forward to [illegible] and find out, if possible, where Cheis was. When the so-called Liberal Ministry fell, Thiers deserted his party, and became the defender of Conservatism, of the Throne, and of the old institutions of France. The "Divine right" was fully recognized by him. But, stranger than this, he did all in his power to defend the in fraction of the throne, and, in his official position, was enabled to enforce the laws in that direction with great severity.

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Chels, the Great Apache Chief.

Next in importance to Magnas Colorado, as warrior and counsellor, is Cheis, erroneously called Cachise and Cochise. Cheis means wood," and he was so designated by his Indian friends, on account of his large, strong body, his broad face, and his invariable selection of a wooded country in which to fight. He will retreat to any distance before an apparently insignificant force, which he thinks he can whip, and, when he makes his stand, and generally with success. Cheis is short; he is fifty-five inches in height; with high cheek-bones, strong Roman nose; wide mouth; thin, close-set ears; well-cut lower jaw, small, ferret eyes; and prominent cheek-bones. His complexion is swarthy, and his body bears the marks of numerous severe wounds. His limbs exhibit no marked muscular development, but are finely corded. No Apache warrior can draw an arrow to the head, and send it further than he can. Everything about the man shows the possession of wondrous continuity rather than strength. The celerity of his movements is remarkable. Twenty miles in one day is no uncommon march for Cheis and his band. Next to Magnas Colorado, he evinces the greatest ability to collect, feed, and keep together a large number of followers for several weeks in succession.

Peace and quiet reigned in the Chiricahua until the arrival of Lieutenant Bascom with a company of United States Infantry. The approach of these troops was observed by the Indians several hours before their arrival, causing no little consternation among them. Cheis inquired of Wa-ah why they were coming into his country; but, as Wallace was himself ignorant of the reason, he could make no satisfactory reply. Then Cheis had him seized, and put out, and bring him back the answer as soon as possible. Wallace mounted his horse, and met Bascom at a place known as Apache Pass. Bascom informed him that no hostilities were contemplated against the Chiricahui people, but that he was there trying forward to [illegible] and find out, if possible, where Cheis was. When the so-called Liberal Ministry fell, Thiers deserted his party, and became the defender of Conservatism, of the Throne, and of the old institutions of France. The "Divine right" was fully recognized by him. But, stranger than this, he did all in his power to defend the in fraction of the throne, and, in his official position, was enabled to enforce the laws in that direction with great severity.

Louis Philippe consulted with Thiers, and found him a most thoroughly and the question has often arisen, whether, through him and his counsels, the King did not, in a great measure, owe his final overthrow. Thiers, after the Revolution of 1848, Thiers left his native country for a time, still professing undying love for the Orleans family. On his return, France, after a troubled interval, had for a short-lived Republic under Louis Napoleon as President, he was elected to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but what principles he adopted we have not been able to find out. Lately, some he assails Socialism; at another time, defends it. To-day, he is a Free-Trader; to-morrow, a Protectionist. Now, he is a Liberal; then, he declares himself a Conservative. What he is, or what he will be, Thiers himself alone can tell.

After Louis Napoleon's usurpation of Imperial power, he was banished from France, and resided for a short time in Switzerland; but he was finally permitted to return, and again he resumed his literary labors. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislative Chamber of Deputies, and occasionally delivered one of those wonderfully-eloquent and far-seeing speeches which have rendered him so famous. In 1870, the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and Thiers became President of France. Whether he will be a true Republican, and endeavor to hold the power delegated to him as a trust sacred to the cause of Freedom, or, as has been the case in times announced, he looks favorably upon the Orleans Princes and their pretensions, remains to be seen.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Marble front on Michigan-av.; two stone front houses on Colfax av., or will exchange for lots on the avenues; cottage and lot on Davis st. near C. & N. R. R.; cottage on Dearborn st.; lots on Wabash-av.; 2 lots on Jefferson-av. 77 3rd av.; house and lease 146 Twentieth st. We have many other bargains. Immediately. LEWIS WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

Desirable Residence at a Bargain.

Southwest corner Lake and Egan ave., Oakland, near station; overlooks Lake; lot beautifully improved with trees and shrubbery; 12 rooms in house; modern style and finish; gas, hot and cold water, mantels; gas and water; large parlors, separated by folding doors; large attic and cellar. Price and terms low, can be bought on easy terms, at a great bargain. Inquire at 511 Wabash-av., front room, first floor.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Great bankrupt sale of Livery Stock of Smith & Flagg, at private sale. The stock will be sold en bloc if there is left the following, which will be sold low: 10 buggies, 1 good Clarence, 1 trotting wagon, 1 good tandem, 10 sets harness, 1 phaeton, 6 horses. Among the horses are two pairs very good family carriage horses. Most of the stock may be seen at the stable of C. D. Warren & Co., corner of Twenty-fifth and State sts., Chicago. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

All persons indebted to Smith & Flagg are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at the United States Marshal's office, Room 17, Congress Hall. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

Chicago, March 16, 1872.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

I will make a set of Plans and Specifications, Details, &c.,

For a block of stores or store house, and superintend the building of the same, free of charge. Those wishing to build would do well to address D 18, Tribune office.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 to 5,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 26, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars send for circular. Tickets may be had of any of the Sisters, or of Rev. Dr. Egan, Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring's, Lemon, vanilla, etc., Cream Baking Powder, are growing daily in favor for the reason that no one need be a millionaire to use them, with universal satisfaction.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocaine for the hair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW ON MONDAY AT 12 TWENTY-NINTH st., for exclusive Chicago agency for a Philadelphia house in special article of builders' hardware.

BURNHAM'S TRACTS AND LAW PAPERS CAN be presented and used as originals by having them neatly arranged in book form. Having given entire satisfaction on hundreds of them, address 120 SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building. Charges less than by anyone; method and mailing them nearly as good as new for use. E. N. HYDE, 56 Fulton-st; or at SNYDER & LEE'S Real Estate Office.

BEFORE ORDERING A STYLISH SPRING Suit, please call on HERMAN A. LSCHLUEB, Merchant Tailor, No. 230 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FAR other causes; no publicity required; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1029.

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FOR GOLD AND SILVER PLATING, IRON and plated window sash, counter and stair railings go to BALDWIN'S, 264 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office.

INTENDING TO START A VARIETY STORE in the country will parties having cutlery, plated jewelry, and all kinds of cheap Yankee Notions to address I & J 93, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT YOUR SHIRTS AND COLLARS done right or any thing else from to the Globe Laundry, 46 South Desplaines-st.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—For sashes, shutters, grates, railings, iron shutters, &c., go to CARR & CRESWELL, 123 South Clinton-st.

OLD BOOTS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for them, for old Furniture, Stoves, etc. Olde Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., No. 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

OLD SHIRTS CAN BE NEATLY RE-BOSOMED and re-fitted at 56 South Desplaines-st., up stairs. Room 2.

PERSONS WANTING REAL ESTATE BOUGHT or sold, leased, rents, titles examined, and papers made call at N. P. MERRILL & CO., real estate office, 124 West Washington-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No saloon room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

THE BALANCE, THE WOMAN'S PAPER, HAS a second publication, and those subscribers who were burnt out, please send their present address to 50 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR CARPENTER work; bank or store fittings, door and window frames made a specialty. Address M. A. DEAN, 151 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ZELL ENOY clopedia in part or whole. Address T & J 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JOHN R. PETTIBONE OLD rags, rags, and metals at 52 West Madison-st. Branch office, 77 Third-av.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE — A GROCERY store, drug store, meat market, in a good location, where a trade is already established. J. M. CUTLER, 123 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INTERNEST IN AN ESTABlished business in Chicago. Call Saturday or Monday and see party at 88 State-st.

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WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING O